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Catherine Ann Whitmore
10th Augt 1835

Catherine Ann Whitmore's
Book
Albion Springs 7th Augt 1835

Spent
When Houses lands and all in
Learning is most Excellent

THE

ENGLISH SPELLING-BOOK,

ACCOMPANIED BY

A PROGRESSIVE SERIES

OF

Easy and Familiar Lessons,

INTENDED AS

AN INTRODUCTION

TO

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY WILLIAM MAVOR, LL.

RECTOR OF STONEFIELD; VICAR OF BURLEY;
CHAPLAIN TO THE EARL OF MORA; AUTHOR OF THE SPANISH PRIMER,
NATURAL HISTORY FOR SCHOOLS, UNIVERSAL STENOGRAPHY,
&c. &c. &c.

From the Two Hundred and Eighteenth London Edition.

NIAGARA, U. C.
PRINTED BY A. HERON.
—o:—
1830.

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1820
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175788

PREFACE.

THE parts of this Spelling-Book, comprising elementary knowledge of peculiar importance, and which should be committed to memory before the child is ten years old, are the three Spelling Tables of [illegible] and following pages; the definitions of the Arts and Sciences beginning in page 93; the list of Countries and their chief Cities in page 98 and the following pages to 104; the Pence, Multiplication, and other Tables, in pages 129 to 131; and the definitions of the Parts of Speech, with the short Syntax, in pages 118 to 121. In giving these articles as tasks, the Editor recommends that they should always be divided into small portions, and on no occasion be made of such length as to create fatigue, or distress the Pupil.

The CHURCH Catechism, the two short Catechisms by Dr. [illegible], and the Social Catechism of Mr. BARROW, as well as the Prayers and the pieces of Poetry, should be committed to memory [illegible] understanding enlarges, and the capacity to read improves. The [illegible] of resembling words at page 88; the Stops and Marks at page [illegible]; the French and Latin Words and Phrases at pages 125 [illegible]; the Abbreviations which follow these; Dr. FRANKLIN's Advice, in page 79; the Moral and Practical Observations at page 74; and the Survey of the Universe at page 107; may be intermixed with other studies, according to the discretion of the judicious Tutor.

When the pupil has made some progress in this work, he will be qualified to proceed to BLAIR's Reading Exercises, and from thence to the Class Book and British Nepos.

It was a remark of the Publisher, (to whom British youth are under singular obligations for furnishing them with many valuable opportunities of improvement,) when he pressed the execution and plan of this work on the Editor, "That a Spelling-Book frequently constitutes the whole library of a poor child, unless when charity puts a Bible into his hands; and it consequently ought to contain as great a variety of useful matter as the price will permit." The compilation has been formed strictly on this principle; and it will be felt by every candid Reader, that the child who may be unable to acquire any other literary knowledge than what can be learnt even in this elementary book, need never have reason to blush from total ignorance, or to err from want of a foundation of moral and religious principles.

The Letters promiscuously arranged.

DBCFGEHAXUYMVRWN
KPJOZQISLT
w x o c l y b d f p s m q n v h
k r t g s e j a u i

The Italic Letters.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQ
RSTUVWXYZ
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r
s t u v w x y z

Double and Triple Letters.

fl	fi	ff	ffi	ffl	*fl*	*fi*	*ff*	*ffi*	*ffl*
fl	fi	ff	ffi	ffl	*fl*	*fi*	*ff*	*ffi*	*ffl*
Æ	Œ	æ	œ	&	&				
AE	OE	ae	oe	and	*and*				

The Old English Letters.

abcdefghiklmnopqrs
uvwxyz

Stops used in Reading.

, ; : . ?

Comma. Semicolon. Colon. Period. Interrog

Lesson 1.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy

Lesson 2.

ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly

Lesson 3.

ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
sa	se	si	so	su	sy

Lesson 4.

ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu	
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy

by
cy
dy
fy
gy
hy
jy
ky
ly
my
ny
py
ry
sy
ty
vy
wy
zy

Lesson 5.

eb	ec	ed	ef	eg	el
ib	ic	id	if	ig	il
ob	oc	od	of	og	ol
ub	uc	ud	uf	ug	ul

Lesson 6.

am	an	ap	ar	as	at
em	en	ep	er	es	et
im	in	ip	ir	is	it
om	on	op	or	os	ot
um	un	up	ur	us	ut

Lesson 7.

ax	am	on	yo	me	so
ex	of	no	he	be	wo
ix	ye	my	at	to	lo
ox	by	as	up	ye	go
ux	an	or	ho	we	do

Lesson 8.

in	so	am	an	if	he
ay	oy	my	ye	be	as
oh	it	on	go	no	us
me	we	up	to	us	lo

Lesson 9.

He is up. We go in. So do we.
It is so. Do we go. As we go.
Do ye so. I go up. If it be so.

Lesson 10.

I am he. So do I. I do go.
He is in. It is an ox. Is he on.
I go on. He or me. We do so.

Lesson 11.

Ah me! Be it so. Do so.
He is up. I am to go. It is I.
Ye do go. So it is. He is to go.

Lesson 12.

We go by us. Ah me, it is so.
It is my ox. If ye do go in.
Do as we do. So do we go on.

Lesson 13.

If he is to go. Is it so or no?
I am to do so. If I do go in.
It is to be on. Am I to go on?

Lesson 1.

bad	lad	pad	bed	led	[illegible]
dad	mad	sad	fed	ned	[illegible]

Lesson 2.

bid	hid	lid	god	nod	[illegible]
did	kid	rid	hod	rod	[illegible]

Lesson 3.

bag	gag	lag	rag	wag	[illegible]
fag	hag	nag	tag	bag	[illegible]

Lesson 4.

big	wig	dog	jog	hug	[illegible]
dig	hog	fog	bug	jug	[illegible]
fig	log	hog	dug	mug	[illegible]

Lesson 5.

cam	gem	dim	rim	hum	[illegible]
ham	hem	him	gum	mum	[illegible]

Lesson 6.

can	pan	zan	hen	din	hin
fan	ran	den	men	fin	pin
man	van	fen	pen	gin	[illegible]

Lesson 7.

tin	don	bun	fun	pun	[illegible]
bon	yon	dun	gun	run	[illegible]

Lesson 8.

cap	lap	pap	tap	lip	rip
gap	map	rap	dip	nip	sip
hap	nap	sap	hip	tip	pip

Lesson 9.

hob	rob	bob	hop	mop	[illegible]
lob	fob	fop	lop	pop	[illegible]

Lesson 10.

tar	far	mar	car	fir	cur
[illegible]	jar	pas	wat	sir	pun

Lesson 11.

bat	mat	bet	lat	wet	kit
[illegible]	pat	fet	met	bit	sit
[illegible]	rat	get	net	fit	dot
[illegible]	sat	jet	pet	hit	wit

Lesson 12.

[illegible]	jot	not	rot	but	nut
[illegible]	lot	pot	sot	hut	put

Lesson 13.

[illegible]	fly	sly	cry	fry	try
[illegible]	ply	bry	dry	pry	wry

Lesson 14.

for	was	dog	the	you	and
may	art	egg	see	eat	fox
[illegible]	ink	had	off	boy	has

LESSONS, *in words not exceeding* THREE LETTERS.

Lesson 1.

His pen is bad.
I met a man.
He has a net.
We had an egg.

Lesson 2.

Let me get a nap.
My hat was on.
His hat is off.
We are all up.

Lesson 3.

His pen has no ink in it.
Bid him get my hat.
I met a man and a pig.
Let me go for my top.

Lesson 4.

Let the cat be put in a bag.

I can eat an egg.

The dog bit my toe.

The cat and dog are at war.

Lesson 5.

You are a bad boy if you pull off the leg of a fly.

A fox got the old hen, and ate her.

Our dog got the pig.

Do as you are bid, or it may be bad for you.

Lesson 6.

The cat bit the rat, and the dog bit the cat.

Do not let the cat lie on the bed.

Pat her, and let her lie by you.

See how glad she is now I pat her.

Why does she cry mew?

Let her run out.

Words for reading from Letters.

cart	cash	bill	lamp	rank
dart	bath	gill	hump	link
hart	gash	kill	damp	mink
mart	lash	mill	hump	link
part	mash	pill	wamp	wink
tart	rash	till	damp	monk
wart	wash	will	lamp	sunk
band	cast	doll	jump	pant
hand	fast	loll	rump	rant
land	last	poll	pump	bent
sand	mast	roll	bend	dent
gall	vast	dull	fend	lent
hall	hath	gull	mend	rent
mall	bath	hull	rend	sent
pall	lath	lull	send	tent
tall	path	bull	tend	vent
wall	balk	full	vend	went
fang	talk	pull	bind	dint
gang	walk	balm	find	hint
hang	bolt	calm	hind	lint
pang	milt	palm	kind	mint
rang	salt	helm	mind	tint
bard	half	yelp	find	font
card	pelf	help	wind	hunt
hard	wolf	belt	bend	runt
lard	bilk	felt	pond	barb
ward	milk	melt	fond	garb
yard	silk	pelt	fund	herb
ward	folk	welt	ling	verb
bark	bulk	gilt	ring	curb
dark	balk	hilt	sing	herd
hark	bolt	tilt	wing	bird
lark	cell	bolt	long	cord
mark	felt	colt	song	lord
park	hell	jamb	bung	ford
barm	sell	lamb	dung	word
farm	stell	bomb	hung	cork
harm	well	comb	rung	fork
warm	yell	tomb	sung	pork
	bill	hemp	bank	work

Words not exceeding [illegible] Letters.

lurk	murk	gull	[illegible]	chill
murk	rusk	just	[illegible]	drill
turk	tusk	must	hatch	skill
marl	gasp	rust	latch	spill
hurl	hasp	pith	catch	still
purl	rasp	with	fetch	swill
form	wasp	both	itch	droll
worm	lisp	doth	ditch	stroll
barn	bass	moth	pitch	qualm
yarn	lass	cow	witch	psalm
fern	mass	bow	rhyme	whelm
born	pass	vow	thyme	whelp
corn	less	now	knack	smelt
horn	mess	nigh	knock	spelt
morn	hiss	sigh	kneel	spilt
lorn	kiss	high	[illegible]	stilt
torn	miss	gnat	know	thumb
worn	boss	gnaw	fight	dumb
burn	moss	awl	knight	cramp
turn	loss	bawl	light	stamp
carp	toss	owl	might	champ
harp	best	fowl	night	clamp
warp	jest	crawl	right	plump
bars	lost	drawl	sight	stump
cars	nest	growl	tight	thump
tars	pest	smith	blight	brand
sort	rest	troth	flight	grand
fort	test	cloth	plight	stand
port	vest	[illegible]	bright	strand
wort	west	broth	breeze	blend
dish	zest	cloth	sneeze	spend
fish	fist	froth	freeze	blind
wish	hist	welch	small	grind
gush	list	filch	stall	bring
rush	mist	milch	dwell	cling
bask	host	haunch	knell	fling
mask	most	launch	quell	sling
task	post	bench	shell	sting
busk	cost	tench	smell	swing
dusk	lost	arch	spell	thing
husk	dust	march	swell	wring

Words not according are Letters.

spring	plant	chirt	crest	house
string	grant	chirt	twist	cow
twang	slant	spirt	ghast	gate
wrong	scent	short	ghost	east
strong	spent	mort	thrust	west
throng	flint	sport	crust	north
prong	front	clash	trust	south
clung	blunt	crash	crest	dark
strung	grunt	flash	frost	light
flung	third	plash	dog	night
stung	board	smash	man	day
swung	sword	trash	boy	rain
wrung	hoard	quash	girl	snow
crank	dwarf	fresh	egg	hail
drank	scarf	brush	hen	wind
flank	wharf	crush	cock	stone
prank	scurf	flush	book	rock
shank	shark	plush	bee	teeth
blank	spark	brisk	coach	eyes
plank	frank	whisk	cart	nose
thank	snarl	clasp	pie	lips
brink	twirl	grasp	tart	tongue
chink	whirl	brass	milk	throat
clink	churl	glass	jack	cheeks
drink	stern	bless	tom	legs
blink	scorn	dress	sam	arms
slink	thorn	stress	will	feet
think	shorn	bliss	fire	hand
slunk	sworn	dross	smoke	head
drunk	churn	gloss	sun	face
trunk	spurn	gross	moon	neck
scythe	smart	blast	stars	whisp
scheme	chart	blest	rod	swarm
scene	start	chest	stick	storm
school	quart			

Words to be known at sight.

And	this	all	our	your	art	will
an	that	as	they	what	is	would
the	but	he	them	these	are	shall
of	no	she	their	those	was	should

[illegible]	not	[illegible]	who	[illegible]	were	may
from	with	him	whom	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
to	up	her	whole	what	[illegible]	can
on	or	we	which	[illegible]	[illegible]	could
by	if	us	you	[illegible]	had	must
The	Up	She	Might	From	Who	Your
An	Or	It	Would	That	Their	What
Of	But	Him	Shall	Whole	Them	These
And	If	Her	May	Has	Those	There
For	No	We	Can	Am	With	Was
On	All	Us	Should	Art	They	Were
To	Not	Our	Could	Is	When	Been
This	He	You	Will	Whom	Some	Have
By	As	Be	Had	Are	Which	Must

Lessons on the E *final.*

Al	ale	fan	fane	mop	mope	sam	same
bab	babe	fat	fate	mor	more	sid	side
bal	bale	fin	fine	mut	mute	sir	sire
ban	bane	fir	fire	nam	name	sit	site
bar	bare	for	fore	nod	node	sol	sole
bas	base	gal	gale	nor	nore	sur	sure
bid	bide	gam	game	not	note	tal	tale
bil	bile	gat	gate	od	ode	tam	tame
bit	bite	gor	gore	pan	pane	tap	tape
can	cane	har	hare	par	pare	tar	tare
cam	came	hat	hate	pil	pile	tid	tide
car	care	her	here	pin	pine	tim	time
cap	cape	hid	hide	pol	pole	ton	tone
con	cone	hop	hope	por	pore	top	tope
cop	cope	hol	hole	rat	rate	tub	tube
dal	dale	kit	kite	rid	ride	tun	tune
dam	dame	lad	lade	rip	ripe	van	vane
dar	dare	mad	made	rob	robe	val	vale
dat	date	man	mane	rod	rode	vil	vile
din	dine	mar	mare	rop	rope	vin	vine
dol	dole	mat	mate	rot	rote	vot	vote
dom	dome	mil	mile	rud	rude	wid	wide
dot	dote	mod	mode	rul	rule	win	wine
fam	fame	mol	mole	sal	sale	wir	wire

[illegible] of [illegible] of ONE SYLLABLE.

Lesson 1.

A mad ox	A wild colt	A live calf
An old man	A [illegible] cat	A gold ring
A new fan	A lean cow	A warm muff

Lesson 2.

A fat duck	A lame pig	A good dog
He can call	You will fall	He may beg
You can tell	He must sell	I will run
I am tall	I shall dig	Tom was hot

Lesson 3.

She is well	He did laugh	He is cold
You can walk	Ride your nag	Fly your kite
Do not slip	Ring the bell	Give it me
Fill that box	Spin the top	Take your bat

Lesson 4.

Take this book	Toss that ball	Buy it for us
A good boy	A sad dog	A new whip
A bad man	A soft bed	Get your book
A dear girl	A nice cake	Go to the door
A fine lad	A long stick	Come to the fire

Lesson 5.

Spell that word	Do you love me	Come and read
Do not cry	Be a good girl	Hear what I say
I love you	I like good boys	Do as you are bid
Look at it	All will love you	Mind your book

Lesson 6.

Come, James, make haste. Now read your book. Here is a pin to point with. Do not tear the book. Spell that word. That is a good boy. Now go and play till I call you in.

Lesson 7.

A cat has soft fur and a long tail. She looks meek, but she is sly; and if she finds a rat or a mouse, she will fly at him, and kill him soon. She will catch birds and kill them.

Lesson 8.

When you have read your book, you shall go to play. Will you have a top, or a ball, or a kite to play with? If you have a top, you should spin it; if you have a ball, you must toss it; if you have a kite, you ought to fly it.

Lesson 9.

The sun shines. Open your eyes, good girl. Get up. Maid, come and dress Jane. Boil some milk for a poor girl. Do not spill the milk. Hold the spoon in your right hand. Do not throw the bread on the ground. Bread is made to eat, and you must not waste it.

Lesson 10.

What are eyes for?—To see with.
What are ears for?—To hear with.
What is a tongue for?—To talk with.
What are teeth for?—To eat with.
What is a nose for?—To smell with.
What are legs for?—To walk with.
What are books for?—To learn with.

Lesson 11.

Try to learn fast. Thank those who teach you. Strive to speak plain. Speak as if the words were your own. Do not bawl; nor yet speak in too low a voice. Speak so that all in the room may hear you. Read as you talk.

Lesson 12.

Look! there is our dog Tray. He takes good care of the house. He will bark, but he will not bite if you do not hurt him.

Here is a fine sleek rat. She purs and frisks, and wags her tail. Do not teaze her, or she will scratch you, and make you bleed.

See what a sweet bird this is. Look at his bright eyes, his fine wings, and nice long tail.

Lesson 13.

Miss May makes all her friends laugh at her; if a poor mouse runs by her she screams for an hour; and a bee on her frock will put her in a fit; if a small fly should get on her hair and buz in her ear, she would call all in the house to help her as if she was hurt.

Lesson 14.

You must not hurt live things. You should not kill [illegible] flies, nor pull off their legs nor wings. You must [illegible]es, for they do good, and will not sting you [illegible]ot touch them. All things that have life can [illegible]s you can.

Lesson 15.

[illegible]ve me a plum. Here is one.

[illegible]e, I want ten if you please. Here are ten.

[illegible] I will. One, two, three, four, five, six, [illegible], eight, nine, ten.

Lesson 16.

Tom fell in the pond; they got him out, but he was wet and cold; and his eyes were shut; and then he was sick, and they put him to bed; and he was long ill and weak, and could not stand. Why did he go near the pond? He had been told not to go, for fear he should fall in; but he would go, and he did fall in; it was his own fault, and he was a bad boy. Mind and do not do the same.

Jack Hall was a [illegible] boy. He went to school, and took pains to learn [illegible]. When he was in school, he kept to [illegible], till all his tasks were done, and then when he came out, he could play with a good heart, for he knew that he had time; and he was so kind that all the boys were glad to play with him.

When he was one of the least boys in the school he made all the great boys his friends, and when he grew a great boy he was a friend to all that were less than he was. He was not once known to fight, or to use one of the boys ill, as long as he staid at school.

Be like Jack Hall and you too will gain the love of all who know you.

Exercises in Words of ONE SYLLABLE *containing the* DIPTHONGS

ai, ei, oi, ea, oa, ie, ue, ui, au, ou.

AID	train	weigh	joint	freak
laid	twain	eight	point	sneak
maid	sprain	weight	pea	speak
paid	strain	rein	sea	scream
said	faint	vein	tea	squeak
waid	paint	feign	flea	deal
braid	saint	reign	plea	heal
plaid	plaint	heir	each	meal
staid	air	their	beach	peal
gain	fair	height	leach	seal
main	hair	voice	peach	teal
pain	pair	choice	reach	steal
rain	chair	void	teach	sweal
blain	stair	soil	bleach	beam
brain	bait	toil	breach	seam
chain	gait	broil	preach	beam
drain	wait	spoil	beak	team
grain	plait	coin	peak	dream
slain	faith	join	leak	cream
stain	saith	loin	weak	dream
swain	neigh	groin	bleak	

gleam	feast	pear	brief	haunt
steam	least	coach	chief	vaunt
scream	eat	poach	grief	caught
stream	beat	reach	thief	taught
bean	feat	goad	liege	fraught
dean	heat	load	mien	aunt
mean	meat	road	siege	loud
lean	neat	toad	field	cloud
clean	peat	woad	wield	plough
glean	seat	loaf	yield	bough
heap	teat	oak	shield	bound
leap	bleat	coal	fierce	found
reap	cheat	foal	pierce	hound
cheap	treat	goal	tierce	pound
ear	wheat	shoal	grieve	round
dear	realm	roam	thieve	sound
fear	dealt	foam	lies	wound
hear	health	loam	pies	ground
near	wealth	loan	ties	sour
[illegible]	stealth	moan	quest	flour
[illegible]	breast	groan	guest	bout
bleat	sweat	oar	suit	gout
[illegible]	threat	boar	fruit	doubt
[illegible]	death	roar	juice	lout
spear	breath	soar	sluice	pout
ease	search	boast	bruise	rout
pease	earl	roast	cruise	bought
tease	pearl	toast	build	thought
please	earn	boat	guild	ought
seas	learn	coat	built	though
fleas	earth	goat	guilt	four
cease	dearth	moat	guise	pour
peace	hearth	float	fraud	tough
grease	heart	throat	daunt	rough
east	great	broad	jaunt	your
beast	bear	groat		

Ache	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	quoit	[illegible]
adze	toe	[illegible]	[illegible]	eye	[illegible]
aisle	cheir	[illegible]	[illegible]	quoit	[illegible]
yacht	pique	czar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LESSONS IN WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

Lesson 1.

I knew a nice girl, but she was not good: she was cross, and told fibs. One day she went out to take a walk in the fields, and tore her frock in a bush; and when she came home, she said she had not done it, but that the dog had done it with his paw. Was that good? —No.

Her aunt gave her a cake; and she thought if John saw it, he would want to have a bit; and she did not choose he should: so she put it in a box, and hid it, that he might not see it. The next day she went to eat some of her cake, but it was gone; there was a hole in the box, and a mouse had crept in, and eat it all. She then did cry so much that the nurse thought she was hurt; but when she told her what the mouse had done, she said she was glad of it; and that it was a bad thing to wish to eat it all, and not give a bit to John.

Lesson 2.

Miss Jane Bond had a new doll; and her good Aunt, who bought it, gave her some cloth to make a shift for it. She gave her a coat too, and a pair of stays, and a yard of twist with a tag to it, for a lace; a pair of red shoes, and a piece of blue silk to make doll a slip, some gauze for a frock, and a broad white sash.

Now these were fine things, you know: but Miss Jane had no thread, so she could not make doll's clothes when she had cut them out; but her kind Aunt gave her some thread too, and then she went hard to work, and made doll quite smart in a short time.

Lesson 3.

Miss Rose was a good child, she did at all times what she was bid. She got all her tasks by heart, and did her work quite well. One day she had learnt a l[illegible]

[illegible] so her Aunt said, you are a good girl, [illegible], and I will take you with me to see Miss Cox.

So Miss Rose went with her Aunt, and Miss Cox was quite glad to see her, and took her to her play-room, where they saw a Doll's house, with rooms in it; there were eight rooms; and there were in these rooms chairs, and stools, and beds, and plates, and cups, and spoons, and knives, and forks, and mugs, and a screen, and I do not know what. So Miss Rose was glad she had done her work, and said her task so well; for if she had not she would have staid at home, and lost the sight of the Doll's house.

Lesson 4.

Charles went out to walk in the fields; he saw a bird, and ran to catch it; and when they said, Do not take the poor bird; what will you do with it? He said, I will put it in a cage and keep it. But they told him he must not; for they were sure he would not like to be shut up in a cage, and run no more in the fields—why then should the poor bird like it? So Charles let the poor thing fly.

Lesson 5.

Frank Pitt was a great boy; he had such a pair of fat cheeks that he could scarce see out of his eyes, for you must know that Frank would sit and eat all day long. That he would have a great mess of rice milk, in an hour's time he would ask for bread and cheese, then he would [illegible] loads of fruit and cakes: and as for meat and pies, you had seen him eat them, it would have made you [illegible]. Then he would drink as much as he eat. But Frank could not long go on so, no one can feed in this way but it must make him ill; and this was the case with Frank Pitt: [illegible] he was like to die: but he did get well at last, though it was a long while first.

Lesson 6.

Frank Pitt went out to walk in the fields; he found a nest, and took out the young birds; he brought them home, but they did not know how to eat, and he did not know how to feed them: so the poor things were soon

dead; and then he would [illegible] he found the poor old [illegible] young ones were gone, and she was sad, and [illegible] Frank was sad too, but he could not bring [illegible] they were all dead and gone. Poor Frank! [illegible] did not mean to let them die; but why did [illegible] them from their nest, from the old bird, who [illegible] fed them, and could take care of them? How [illegible] like to be stole from his home?

Lesson 7.

Look at Jane, her hand is bound up in a cloth; you do not know what ails it, but I will tell you. She had a mind to try if she could poke the fire though she had been told she must not do it; and it would have been well for her if she had not tried; for she had not strength for such work as that, and she fell with her hand on the bar of the grate; which burnt her much, and gave her great pain; and she can not work or play, or do the least thing with her hand. It was a sad thing not to mind what was said to her.

Lesson 8.

In the lane I met some boys; they had a dog with them, and they would make him draw a cart; but it was full of great stones, and he could not draw it. Poor dog! he would have done it to please them if he could; but he could not move it; and when they saw that he did not, they got a great stick to beat him with, but I could not let them do that. So I took the stick from them, and drove them off; and when they were gone, I let the dog loose, and hid the cart in the hedge, where I hope they will not find it.

It is a sad thing when boys beat poor dumb things; if the dog had not been good, he would have bit them; but he was good, and ought not to have been hurt.

Lesson 9.

I once saw a young girl tie a string to a bird's leg, and pull it through the yard. But it could not go so fast as she did; she ran, and it went hop, hop, to try to keep up with her, but it broke its poor leg, and there it

[illegible] the hard stone, and its head was hurt;" and the poor bird was soon dead. So I told her maid not to let her have birds, if she was to use them so ill; and she has not had one since that time.

Words of TWO *Syllables.*

WORDS ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

Observation.—The Author has divided the words so that, as often as possible, each syllable is a distinct sound, and each sound a distinct syllable.

AB BA	al ley	arc tic	back wards
ab bot	al mond	ar dent	ba con
ab ject	a loe	ar dour	bad ger
a ble	al so	ar gent	bad ness
ab scess	al tar	ar gue	baf fle
ab sent	al ter	ar id	bag gage
abs tract	al um	arm ed	bai liff
ac cent	al ways	ar mour	ba ker
a cid	am ber	ar my	bal ance
ac orn	am ble	ar rant	bald ness
a cre	am bush	ar row	bale ful
ac rid	am ple	art ful	bal lad
act ive	an chor	art ist	bal last
act or	an gel	art less	bal lot
act ress	an ger	ash es	bal sam
ad age	an gle	ask er	band age
ad der	an gry	as pect	band box
ad dle	an cle	as pen	ban dy
ad vent	an nals	as sets	bane ful
ad verb	an swer	asth ma	ban ish
ad verse	an tic	au dit	bank er
af ter	an vil	au thor	bank rupt
a ged	a ny	aw ful	ban ner
a gent	ap ple	ax is	banquet
a gile	a pril	a zure	ban ter
a gue	a pron	Bab ble	bant ling
ail ment	apt ness	bab bler	bap tism
ai ry	ar bour	ba by	barb ed
al der	arch er	back bite	barb ed

bar ber
bare foot
bare ness
bar gain
bark ing
bar ley
bar on
bar ren
bar row
bar ter
base ness
bash ful
ba sin
bas ket
bas tard
bat ten
bat tle
bawl ing
bea con
bea dle
bea my
beard less
bear er
beast ly
beat er
beau ty
bed ding
bee hive
beg gar
be ing
bed lam
bed time
bel fry
bel man
bel low
[illegible] ly
[illegible] er ry
be som
bet ter
be vy

bi as
bib ber
bi ble
bid der
big ness
big ot
bil let
bind er
bind ing
birch en
bird lime
birth day
bish op
bit ter
bit tern
black en
black ness
blad der
blame less
blan dish
blan ket
bleak ness
bleat ing
bleed ing
blem ish
bless ing
blind fold
blind ness
blis ter
bloat ed
blood shed
bloo dy
bloom ing
blos som
blow ing
blub ber
blue ness
blun der
blunt less
blus ter

board [illegible]
boast [illegible]
boast ing
bob bin
bod kin
bo dy
bog gle
boil er
bold ness
bol ster
bond age
bon fire
bon net
bon ny
bo ny
boo by
book ish
boor ish
boo ty
bor der
bor row
bot tle
bot tom
bound less
bow els
bow er
box er
boy ish
brace let
brack et
brack ish
brag ger
bram ble
bran dish
brave ly
brawl ing
braw ny
bra zen
break fast

breast plate
breath less
breed ing
brewer
bri ber
bride maid
bri dle
brief ly
bri ar
bright ness
brim mer
brim stone
bring er
bri ny
bris tle
brit tle
bro ken
bro ker
bru tal
bru tish
bub ble
buck et
buc kle
buck ler
buck ram
bud get
buf fet
bug bear
bu gle
bul ky
bul let
bul rush
bul wark
bum per
bump kin
bun dle
bun gle

[illegible]	[illegible]	chat tels	clev er
bus [illegible]	[illegible]	chat ter	cli ent
bus ger	car per	cheap en	cli mate
burn er	cart er	cheap ness	cling er
burn ing	carv er	cheat er	clog gy
bur nish	case ment	cheer ful	clois ter
bush el	cas ket	chem ist	clo ser
bus tle	cast or	cher ish	clos et
butch er	cas tle	cher ry	clou dy
but ler	cau dle	ches nut	clo ver
but ter	cav il	chief ly	clo ven
but tock	cause way	child hood	clown ish
bux om	caus tic	child ish	clus ter
buz zard	ce dar	chil dren	clum sy
Cab bage	ceil ing	chim ney	clot ty
cab in	cel lar	chis el	cob ler
ca ble	cen sure	cho ler	cob nut
cad dy	cen tre	chop ping	cob web
ca dence	ce rate	chris ten	cock pit
call ing	cer tain	chuc kle	cod lin
cal lous	chal dron	churl ish	cof fee
cam bric	chal ice	churn ing	cold ness
cam let	chal lenge	ci der	col lar
can cel	cham ber	[illegible]	col lect
can cer	chan cel	[illegible]	col lege
can did	chand ler	ci pher	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] ger	cir cle	co lon
can ker	chang ing	cis tern	col our
can non	chan nel	cit ron	com bat
cant er	chap el	ci ty	come ly
can vas	chap lain	clam ber	com er
ca per	chap let	clam my	com et
ca pon	chap man	clam our	com fort
cap tain	chap ter	clap per	com ma
cap tive	char coal	clar et	com ment
cap ture	char ger	clas sic	com merce
car case	charm er	clat ter	com mon
card er	charm ing	clean ly	com pact
care ful	char ter	clear ness	com pass
care less	chas ten	cler gy	com pound

clev er
cli ent
cli mate
cling er
clog gy
clois ter
clo ser
clos et
clou dy
clo ver
clo ven
clown ish
clus ter
clum sy
clot ty
cob ler
cob nut
cob web
cock pit
cod lin
cof fee
cold ness
col lar
col lect
col lege
co lon
col our
com bat
come ly
com er
com et
com fort
com ma
com ment
com merce
com mon
com pact
com pass
com pound

com rade
con cave
con cert
con cord
con course
con duct
con duit
con flict
con gress
con quer
con quest
con stant
con sul
con test
con text
con tract
con vent
con vert
con vex
con vict
cool er
cool ness
coop er
cop per
co py
cord age
cor ner
cos tive
cost ly
cot ton
cov er
coun cil
coun sel
coun ter
coun ty
coup le
court ly
cow ard
cou sin
crack er

crac kle
craf ty
crea ture
cred it
crib bage
crook ed
cross ness
crotch et
crude ly
cru el
cru et
crum ple
crup per
crus ty
crys tal
cud gel
cul prit
cum ber
cun ning
cup board
cu rate
cur dle
cur few
curl ing
cur rant
curt sey
cur rent
cur ry
curs ed
cur tain
cur ved
cus tard
cus tom
cut ler
cy on re
cy press
Dab ble
dan ger
dag ger
dai ly

dain ty
dai ry
dal ly
dam age
dam ask
dam sel
dan cer
dan dle
dan driff
dan gle
dap per
dark ness
darl ing
das tard
daz zle
dear ly
dear ness
dead ly
death less
debt or
de cent
de ist
del uge
dib ble
dic tate
di et
dif fer
dim ness
dim ple
din ner
dis cord
dis mal
dis tance
dis tant
do er
dog ger
dol lar
dol phin
do nor
dor mant

doub let
doubt ful
doubt less
dough ty
dow er
dow lass
dow ny
drag gle
drag on
dra per
draw er
draw ing
dread ful
dream er
dri ver
drop sy
drub bing
drum mer
drunk ard
du el
duke dom
dul ness
du rance
du ty
dwell ing
dwin dle
Ea ger
ea gle
east er
eat er
ear ly
earth en
ec ho
ed dy
ed ict
ef fort
e gress
ei ther
el bow
el der

[illegible]	fa tal	fol ly	gal ley
em [illegible]	fa ther	fond ler	gal lon
em pire	feal ty	fool ish	gal lop
emp ty	fa vour	foot step	gam ble
end less	fawn ing	fore cast	game ster
en ter	fear ful	fore most	gam mon
en try	feath er	fore sight	gan der
en voy	fee ble	fore head	gaunt let
en vy	feel ing	for est	gar bage
eph od	feign ed	for mal	gar den
ep ic	fel low	for mer	gar gle
e qual	fel on	fort night	gar land
er ror	fe male	for tune	gar ment
es say	fen cer	found er	gar ner
es sence	fen der	foun tain	gar nish
eth ic	fer tile	fowl er	gar ret
e ven	fer vent	fra grant	gar ter
ov er	fes ter	free ly	gath er
e vil	fet ter	fren zy	gau dy
ex it	fe ver	friend ly	ga zer
eye sight	fid dle	frig ate	geld ing
eye sore	fig ure	fros ty	gen der
Fa ble	fill er	fro ward	gen tile
fa bric	fil thy	frow zy	gen tle
fa cing	fi nal	fruit ful	gen try
fac tor	fin ger	full er	ges ture
fag got	fin ish	fu my	get ting
faint ness	firm ness	fun nel	gew gaw
faith ful	fix ed	fun ny	ghast ly
fal con	flab by	fur nace	gi ant
fal low	flag on	fur nish	gib bet
fal hood	fla grant	fur row	gid dy
fa ne	flan nel	fur ther	gig gle
fa th	fla vour	fu ry	gild er
fa ts	flesh ly	fus ty	gild ing
fa	flo rist	fu tile	gim let
fa r	flow er	fu ture	gin ger
fa v	flus ter	Gab ble	gir dle
fa er	flut ter	gain ful	girl ish
fa n	fol low	gal lant	giv er

glad den
glad ness
glean er
glib ly
glim mer
glis ten
gloo my
glo ry
glos sy
glut ton
gnash ing
gob let
god ly
go er
gold en
gos ling
gos pel
gos sip
gou ty
grace ful
gram mar
gran deur
gras sy
gra tis
gra ver
gra vy
gra zing
grea sy
great ly
great ness
gree dy
green ish
greet ing
griev ance
griev ous
grind er
gris kin
gris ly
grist ly
groan ing
gro cer
grot to
ground less
gruff ness
guilt less
guil ty
gun ner
gus set
gus ty
gut ter
guz zle
Hab it
hack ney
had dock
hag gard
hag gle
hail stone
hai ry
halt er
ham let
ham per
hand ful
hand maid
hand some
han dy
hang er
hang ings
han ker
hap pen
hap py
har ass
har bour
hard en
har dy
harm ful
harm less
har ness
har row
har vest
hast en
hat ter
hate ful
ha ven
haugh ty
haunt ed
haz ard
ha zel
ha zy
hea dy
heal ing
hear ing
heark en
heart en
heart less
hea then
heav en
hea vy
he brew
hec tor
heed ful
hel met
help er
help ful
help less
hem lock
herb age
herds man
her mit
her ring
hew er
hic cup
big gler
high ness
hil lock
hil ly
hin der
hire ling
hob ble
hog gish
hogs head
hold fast
hol low
ho ly
hom age
home ly
hon est
hon our
hood wink
hope ful
hope less
hor rid
hor ror
host age
host ess
hos tile
hot house
hour ly
house hold
hu man
hum ble
hu mour
hun ger
hunt er
hur ry
hurt ful
hus ky
hys sop
I dler
i dol
im age
in cense
in come
in dex
in fant
ink stand
in let
in mate
in most
in quest

			low ness
in road	keep er	lea ky	loy al
in sect	kin nel	lean ness	lu cid
in sult	kin nel	learn ing	lug gage
in sight	kit tle	leath er	lum ber
in stance	key hole	length en	lurch er
in stant	kid nap	lep er	lurk er
in step	kid ney	lev el	luc ky
in to	kin dle	le vy	lyr ic
in voice	kind ness	li bel	Mag got
i ron	king dom	li cense	ma jor
is sue	kins man	life less	ma ker
i tem	kit chen	light en	mal let
Jab ber	kna vish	light ning	malt ster
jag ged	kneel ing	lim ber	mam mon
jan gle	know ing	lim it	man drake
jar gon	know ledge	lim ner	man gle
jas per	knuc kle	lin guist	man ly
jeal ous	La bel	li on	man ner
jel ly	la bour	list ed	man tle
jest er	lack ing	lit ter	ma ny
Je sus	lad der	lit tle	mar ble
jew el	la ding	live ly	mar ket
jew ish	la dle	liv er	marks man
jin gle	la dy	liz ard	mar row
join er	lamb kin	lead ing	mar quis
join ture	lan cet	lob by	mar shal
joi ly	land lord	lob ster	mar tyr
jour nal	land mark	lock et	ma son
jour ney	land scape	lo cust	mas ter
joy ful	lan guage	lodg ment	mat ter
joy less	lan guid	lodg er	max im
joy ous	lap pet	lof ty	may or
judg ment	lar der	log wood	may pole
jug gle	lath er	long ing	mea ly
jui cy	lat ter	loose ness	mean ing
jum ble	laugh ter	lord ly	mea sure
ju ry	law ful	loud ness	med dle
just ice	law yer	love ly	meek ness
just ly	lead en	lov er	mel low
Keen ness	lead er	low ly	mem ber

men ace
mend er
men tal
mer cer
mer chant
mer cy
mer it
mes sage
met al
meth od
mid dle
migh ty
mil dew
mild ness
mill stone
mil ky
mill er
mim ic
mind ful
min gle
mis chief
mi ser
mix ture
mock er
mod el
mod ern
mod est
mois ture
mo ment
mon key
mon ster
month ly
mor al
mor sel
mor tal
mor tar
most ly
moth er
mo tive
move ment

moun tain
mourn ful
mouth ful
mud dle
mud dy
muf fle
mum ble
mum my
mur der
mur mur
mush room
mu sic
mus ket
mus lin
mus tard
mus ty
mut ton
muz zle
myr tle
mys tic
Nail er
na ked
name less
nap kin
nar row
nas ty
na tive
na ture
na vel
naugh ty
na vy
neat ness
neck cloth
need ful
nee dle
nee dy
ne gro
neigh bour
nei ther
ne phew

ner vous
net tle
new ly
new [illegible]
nib ble
nice ness
nig gard
night cap
nim ble
nip ple
no ble
nog gin
non age
non sense
non suit
nos tril
nos trum
noth ing
no tice
nov el
nov ice
num ber
nurs er
nur ture
nut meg
Oaf ish
oak en
oat meal
ob ject
ob long
o chre
o dour
of fer
of fice
off spring
o gle
oil man
oint ment
old er
ol ive

o men
oh set
o pen
op tic
o pal
or ange
or der
or gan
oth er
o ral
ot ter
o ver
out cast
out cry
out er
out most
out rage
out ward
out work
own er
oys ter
Pa cer
pack age
pack er
pack et
pad dle
pad dock
pad lock
pa gan
pain ful
paint er
paint ing
pal ace
pal ate
pale ness
pal let
pam phlet
pan cake
pan ic
pan try

pa per
pa pist
par boil
par cel
parch ing
parch ment
par don
pa rent
par ley
par lour
par rot
par ry
par son
part ner
par ty
pas sage
pas sive
pass port
pas ture
pat ent
pave ment
pay ment
pea cock
peb ble
ped ant
ped lar
peep er
pee vish
pelt ing
pen dant
pen man
pen ny
pen sive
peo ple
pep per
per fect
per il
per ish
per jure
per ry
per son
pert ness
pes ter
pes tle
pet ty
pew ter
phi al
phren sy
phys ic
pic kle
pick lock
pic ture
pie ces
pig my
pil fer
pil grim
pil lage
pill box
pi lot
pim ple
pin case
pin cers
pinch ing
pl per
pip pin
pi rate
pitch er
pit tance
pi ty
piv ot
pla ces
pla cid
plain tiff
plan et
plant er
plas ter
plat ted
plat ter
play er
play ing
pleas ant
pleas ure
plot ter
plu mage
plum met
plump ness
plun der
plu ral
ply ing
poach er
pock et
po et
poi son
po ker
po lar
pol ish
pom pous
pon der
po pish
pop py
port al
pos set
post age
pos ture
po tent
pot ter
pot tle
poul try
pounce box
pound age
pound er
pow er
pow der
prac tice
prais er
pran cer
prat tle
prat tler
pray er
preach er
preb end
pre cept
pre dal
pref ace
prel ate
prel ude
pres age
pres ence
pres ent
press er
pric kle
prick ly
priest hood
pri mate
prim er
prin cess
pri vate
pri vy
prob lem
proc tor
prod uce
prod uct
prof fer
prof it
prog ress
pro ject
pro logue
prom ise
proph et
pros per
pros trate
proud ly
prow ess
prowl er
pry ing
pru dence
pru dent
psalm ist
psalt er
pub lic

pub lish
puc ker
pud ding
pud dle
puff er
pul let
pul pit
pump er
punc ture
pun gent
pun ish
pup py
pur blind
pure ness
pur pose
pu trid
puz zle

Quad rant
quag mire
quaint ness
qua ker
qualm ish
quar rel
quar ry
quar tan
quar ter
qua ver
queer ly
que ry
quib ble
quick en
quick ly
quick sand
qui et
quin sy
quint al
quit rent
quiv er
quo rum
quo ta

Rab bit
rab ble
ra cer
rack et
rad ish
raf fle
raf ter
rag ged
rail er
rai ment
rain bow
rai ny
rais er
rai sin
ra kish
ral ly
ram ble
ram mer
ram pant
ram part
ran cour
ran dom
ran ger
ran kle
ran sack
ran som
rant er
rap id
rap ine
rap ture
rash ness
ra ther
rat tle
rav age
ra ven
raw ness
ra zor
rea der
rea dy
re al
reap er
rea son
reb el
re cent
re kon
re tor
ref use
rent al
rest less
rev el
rib and
rich es
rid dance
rid dle
ri der
ri fle
right ful
rig our
ri ot
rip ple
ri val
riv er
riv et
roar ing
rob ber
rock et
roll er
ro man
ro mish
roo my
ro sy
rot ten
round ish
ro ver
roy al
rub ber
rub bish
ru by
rud der
rude ness
rue ful
ruf fle
rug ged
ru in
ru ler
rum ble
rum mage
ru mour
rum ple
run let
run ning
rup ture
rus tic
rus ty
ruth less

Sab bath
sa ble
sa bre
sack cloth
sad den
sad dle
safe ly
safe ty
saf fron
sail or
sa lad
sal ly
sal mon
salt ish
sal vage
sal ver
sam ple
san dal
san dy
san guine
sap ling
sap py
sat chel
sat in
sat ire
sav age

sau cer	shab by	sin ful	sor ry
sa ver	shac kle	sing ing	sot tish
sau sage	shad ow	sing er	sound ness
saw yer	shag gy	sin gle	span gle
say ing	shal low	sin ner	spar kle
scab bard	sham ble	si ren	spar row
scaf fold	shame ful	sis ter	spat ter
scam per	shame less	sit ting	speak er
scan dal	shape less	skil ful	speech less
scar let	sha pen	skil let	spee dy
scat ter	sharp en	skim mer	spin dle
schol ar	sharp er	slack en	spin ner
sci ence	shat ter	slan der	spir it
scoff er	shear ing	slat tern	spit tle
scol lop	shel ter	sla vish	spite ful
scorn ful	shep herd	sleep er	splint er
scrib ble	sher iff	slee py	spo ken
scrip ture	sher ry	slip per	sport ing
scru ple	shil ling	sli ver	spot less
scuf fle	shi ning	slop py	sprin kle
scull er	ship wreck	sloth ful	spun gy
sculp ture	shock ing	slub ber	squan der
scur vy	short er	slug gard	squeam ish
seam less	short en	slum ber	sta ble
sea son	shov el	smell ing	stag ger
se cret	should er	smug gle	stag nate
seed less	show er	smut ty	stall fed
see ing	shuf fle	snaf fle	stam mer
seem ly	shut ter	snag gy	stand ish
sell er	shut tle	snap per	sta ple
sen ate	sick en	sneak ing	star tle
sense less	sick ness	snuf fle	state ly
sen tence	sight less	sock et	sta ting
se quel	sig nal	sod den	sta tue
ser mon	si lence	soft en	stat ure
ser pent	si lent	sol ace	stat ute
ser vant	sim per	sol emn	stead fast
ser vice	sim ple	sol id	stee ple
set ter	sim ply	sor did	steer age
set tle	sin ew	sor row	stic kle

stiff en
sti fle
still ness
stin gy
stir rup
stom ach
sto ny
stor my
sto ry
stout ness
strag gle
stran gle
stric ken
strict ly
stri king
strip ling
struc ture
stub born
stu dent
stum ble
stur dy
sub ject
suc cour
suck ling
sud den
suf fer
sul len
sul ly
sul tan
sul try
sum mer
sum mit
sum mons
sun day
sun der
sun dry
sup per
sup ple
sure ty
sur feit
sur ly
sur name
sur plice
swab by
swad dle
swag ger
swal low
swan skin
swar thy
swear ing
swea ty
sweep ing
sweet en
sweet ness
swel ling
swift ness
swim ming
sys tem
Tab by
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ta ker
tal ent
tal low
tal ly
tame ly
tam my
tam per
tan gle
tan kard
tan sy
ta per
tap ster
tar dy
tar get
tar ry
tar tar
taste less
tas ter
tat tle
taw dry
taw ny
tay lor
tell er
tem per
tem pest
tem ple
tempt er
ten ant
ten der
ter race
ter ror
tes ty
tet ter
thank ful
thatch er
thaw ing
there fore
thick et
thiev ish
thim ble
think ing
thirs ty
thor ny
thorn back
thought ful
thou sand
thrash er
threat en
throb bing
thump ing
thun der
thurs day
tick et
tic kle
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till age
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tin ture
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tin sel
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toi let
to ken
ton nage
tor ment
tor rent
tor ture
to tal
tot ter
tow el
tow er
town ship
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traf fic
trai tor
tram mel
tram ple
tran script
trans fer
trea cle
trea son
treas ure
trea tise
treat ment
trea ty
trem ble
trench er
tres pass
trib une

tric kle	Um pire	vic ar	way lay
tri fle	un cle	vic tor	way ward
trig ger	un der	vig our	weak en
trim mer	up per	vil lain	wea ry
tri ple	up right	vint ner	weal thy
trip ping	up shot	vi ol	weap on
tri umph	up ward	vi per	weath er
troop er	ur gent	vir gin	weep ing
tro phy	u rine	vir tue	weigh ty
trou ble	u sage	vis age	wel fare
trow sers	use ful	vis it	wheat en
tru ant	ush er	vix en	whis per
truc kle	ut most	vo cal	whis tle
tru ly	ut ter	vol ley	whole some
trum pet	Va cant	vom it	wick ed
trun dle	va grant	voy age	wid ow
trus ty	vain ly	vul gar	will ing
tuc ker	val id	vul ture	wind ward
tues day	val ley	Wa fer	win ter
tu lip	van ish	wag gish	wis dom
tum ble	van quish	wag tail	wit ness
tun ble	var let	wait er	wit ty
tu mid	var nish	wake ful	wo ful
tu mour	va ry	wal let	won der
tu mult	var sal	wal low	wor ship
tun nel	vel vet	wal ker	wrong ful
tur ban	vend er	wal nut	Year ly
tur bid	ven om	wan der	yearn ing
tur key	ven ture	want ing	yel low
turn er	ver dant	wan ton	yeo man
tur nip	ver dict	war fare	yon der
turn stile	ver ger	war like	young er
tur ret	ver juice	war rant	young est
tur tle	ver min	war ren	youth ful
tu tor	ver sed	wash ing	Za ny
twi light	ver vain	wasp ish	zeal ot
twin kle	ve ry	waste ful	zeal ous
twit ter	ves per	wa ter	zen ith
tym bal	ves try	watch ful	ze phyr
ty rant	vex ed	wa ver	zig zag

Entertaining and Instructive Lessons, in Words not exceeding TWO *Syllables.*

LESSON 1.

The dog barks.
The hog grunts.
The pig squeaks.
The horse neighs.
The cock crows.
The ass brays.
The cat purs.
The kitten mews.
The bull bellows.
The cow lows.
The calf bleats.
Sheep also bleat.
The beetle hums.
The duck quacks.
The goose cackles.
Monkeys chatter.
The owl hoots.
The lion roars.
The wolf howls.
The tiger growls.
The fox barks.
Mice squeak.
The frog croaks.
The sparrow chirps.
The swallow twitters.
The rook caws.
The bittern booms.
The turkey gobbles.
The peacock screams.
The screech-owl shrieks.
The snake hisses.
Little boys and girls talk and read.

LESSON 2.

I want my dinner; I want pudding. It is not ready yet: it will be ready soon, then Thomas shall have his dinner. Lay the cloth. Where are the knives, and forks, and plates? The clock strikes one; take up the dinner. May I have some meat? No: you shall have something nicer. Here is some apple dumpling for you; and here are some peas, and some beans, and carrots, and turnips, and rice pudding, and bread.

LESSON 3.

There was a little boy; he was not a big boy, for if he had been a big boy, I suppose he would have been wiser: but this was a little boy, not higher than the door, and his papa and mamma sent him to school. It was a very pleasant morning; the sun shone, and the birds sang on the trees. Now this little boy did not love his book much, for he was but a silly little boy, as I said before, and he had a great mind to play instead of going to school. And he saw a bee flying about, first

upon one flower, and then upon another; so he said, Pretty bee! will you come and play with me? But the bee said, No, I must not be idle, I must go and gather honey.

LESSON 4.

Then the idle boy met a dog: and he said, Dog! will you play with me? But the dog said, No, I must not be idle, I am going to watch my master's house. I must make haste for fear bad men may get in. Then the little boy went to a hay-rick, and he saw a bird pulling some hay out of the hay-rick, and he said, Bird! will you come and play with me? But the bird said, No, I must not be idle, I must get some hay to build my nest with, and some moss and some wool. So the bird flew away.

LESSON 5.

Then the idle boy saw a horse, and he said, Horse! will you play with me? But the horse said, No, I must not be idle; I must go and plough, or else there will be no corn to make bread of. Then the little boy thought to himself, What, is nobody idle? then little boys must not be idle neither. So he made haste, and went to school, and learned his lesson very well, and the master said he was a very good boy.

LESSON 6.

Thomas, what a clever thing it is to read! A little while ago, you know, you could only read little words; and you were forced to spell them c-a-t, cat; d-o-g, dog. Now you can read pretty stories, and I am going to tell you some.

I will tell you a story about a lamb.—There was once a shepherd, who had a great many sheep and lambs. He took a great deal of care of them; and gave them sweet fresh grass to eat, and clear water to drink; and if they were sick, he was very good to them; and when they climbed up a steep hill, and the lambs were [illegible] he used to carry them in his arms; and when they were all eating their suppers in the field, he used to sit upon a stile, and play them a tune, and sing to them; and so they were happy sheep and lambs. But always at night this shepherd used to pen them up in a fold.

LESSON 7.

Now they were all very happy, as I told you, and loved the shepherd dearly, that was so good to them, all except one foolish little lamb. And this lamb did not like to be shut up always at night in the fold; and she came to her mother, who was a wise old sheep, and said to her, I wonder why we are shut up so all night! the dogs are not shut up, and why should we be shut up? I think it is very hard, and I will get away if I can; that I will, for I like to run about where I please, and I think it is very pleasant in the woods by moonlight. Then the old sheep said to her, You are very silly, you little lamb, you had better stay in the fold. The shepherd is so good to us, that we should always do as he bids us; and if you wander about by yourself, I dare say you will come to some harm. I dare say not, said the little lamb.

LESSON 8.

And so when the night came, and the shepherd called them all to come into the fold, she would not come, but hid herself; and when the rest of the lambs were all in the fold, and fast asleep, she came out, and jumped, and frisked, and danced about; and she got out of the field, and got into a forest full of trees, and a very fierce wolf came rushing out of a cave, and howled very loud. Then the silly lamb wished she had been shut up in the fold; but the fold was a great way off; and the wolf saw her, and seized her, and carried her away to a dismal dark den, spread all over with bones and blood; and there the wolf had two cubs, and the wolf said to them, "Here I have brought you a young fat lamb;" and then the cubs took her and growled over her a little while, and then tore her to pieces and ate her up.

LESSON 9.

Once a little boy, who was a sad coward. Almost any thing. He was afraid of nny and Billy, when they came gh the pales of the court; and the beard. What a silly little s his name? Nay, indeed,

I shall not tell you his name, for you would make game of him. Well, he was very much afraid of dogs too: he always cried if a dog barked, and run away, and took hold of his mamma's apron like a baby. What a foolish fellow he was!

Lesson 10.

Well; this simple boy was walking by himself one day, and a pretty black dog came out of a house, and said, Bow wow, bow wow; and came to the little boy, and jumped upon him, and wanted to play with him; but the little boy ran away. The dog ran after him, and cried louder, Bow, wow, wow; but he only meant to say, Good morning, how do you do? but this little boy was sadly afraid, and ran away as fast as he could, without looking before him, and he tumbled into a very dirty ditch, and there he lay crying at the bottom of the ditch, for he could not get out; and I believe he would have lain there all day, but the dog was so good, that he went to the house where the little boy lived, on purpose to tell them where he was. So, when he came to the house he scratched at the door, and said, Bow wow; for he could not speak any plainer. So they came to the door, and said what do you want, you black dog? We do not know you. Then the dog went to Ralph the servant, and pulled him by the coat, and pulled him till he brought him to the ditch; and the dog and Ralph between them got the little boy out of the ditch; but he was all over mud, and quite wet, and all the folks laughed at him because he was a coward.

Lesson 11.

One day, in the month of June, Thomas had got all his things ready to set out on a little jaunt of pleasure with a few of his friends, but the sky bec
thick clouds, and on that account h
some time in suspense. Being a
shower of rain, he was so
refrain from tears; and sitti
would not suffer any one to

Towards night the clouds began to vanish; the sun shone with great brightness, and the whole face of nature seemed to be changed. Robert then took Thomas with him into the fields, and the freshness of the air, the music of the birds, and the greenness of the grass, filled him with pleasure. "Do you see," said Robert, "what a change has taken place? Last night the ground was parched: the flowers, and all the things seemed to droop. To what cause must we impute this happy change?" Struck with the folly of his own conduct in the morning, Thomas was forced to admit, that the useful rain which fell that morning had done all this good.

Words of TWO *Syllables, accented on the second.*

A base	af flict	a muse	a tone
a bate	af front	an noy	at tend
ab hor	a fraid	ap peal	at test
ab jure	a gain	ap pear	at tire
a bove	a gainst	ap pease	at tract
a bout	ag gress	ap plaud	a vail
ab solve	ag grieve	ap ply	a vast
ab surd	a go	ap point	a venge
ac cept	a larm	ap proach	a verse
ac count	a las	ap prove	a vert
ac cuse	a lert	a rise	a void
ac quaint	a like	ar raign	a vow
ac quire	a live	ar rest	aus tere
ac quit	al lege	as cend	a wait
ad duce	al lot	as cent	a wake
ad here	al lude	a shore	a ware
ad jure	al lure	a side	a wry
ad just	al ly	as sault	Bap tize
ad mit	a loft	as sent	be cause
a dorn	a lone	as sert	be come
ad vice	a long	as sist	be dawb
ad vise	a loof	as sume	be fore
a far	a maze	as sure	be head
af fair	a mend	a stray	be hold
af fix	a mong	a stride	be lieve

be neath	co here	con fess	con vict
be nign	col lect	con fide	con vince
be numb	com bine	con fine	con voke
be ques	com mand	con firm	con vulse
be seech	com mend	con form	cor rect
be seem	com ment	con found	cor rupt
be set	com mit	con front	cur tail
be sides	com mode	con fuse	De bar
be siege	com mune	con fute	de base
be smear	com mute	con geal	de bate
be smoke	com pact	con join	de bauch
be speak	com pare	con joint	de cay
be stir	com pel	con jure	de cease
be stow	com pile	con nect	de ceit
be stride	com plain	con nive	de ceive
be tide	com plete	con sent	de cide
be times	com ply	con serve	de claim
be tray	com port	con sign	de clare
be troth	com pose	con sist	de cline
be tween	com pound	con sole	de coct
be wail	com press	con sort	de coy
be ware	com prise	con spire	de cree
be witch	com pute	con strain	de cry
be yond	con ceal	con straint	de duct
blas pheme	con cede	con struct	de face
block ade	con ceit	con sult	de fame
bom bard	con ceive	con sume	de feat
bu reau	con cern	con tain	de fect
Ca bal	con cert	con tempt	de fence
ca jole	con cise	con tend	de fend
cal cine	con clude	con tent	de fer
ca nal	con coct	con tort	de fine
ca price	con cur	con test	de form
car bine	con demn	con tract	de fraud
ca ress	con dense	con trast	de grade
car mine	con dign	con trol	de gree
ca rouse	con dole	con vene	de ject
cas cade	con duce	con verse	de lay
ce ment	con duct	con vert	de light
cock ade	con fer	con vey	de lude

de mand	de test	dis perse	em pale
de mean	de vise	dis place	em plead
de mise	de volve	dis plant	em ploy
de mit	de vote	dis play	en act
de mur	de vour	dis please	en chant
de mure	de vout	dis port	en close
de note	dif fuse	dis pose	en dear
de nounce	di gest	dis praise	en dite
de ny	di gress	dis sect	en dorse
de part	di late	dis solve	en due
de pend	dil ute	dis til	en dure
de pict	di rect	dis tinct	en force
de plore	dis arm	dis tort	en gage
de pone	dis burse	dis tract	en grail
de port	dis cern	dis tress	en grave
de pose	dis charge	dis trust	en gross
de prave	dis claim	dis turb	en hance
de press	dis close	dis use	en join
de prive	dis course	di verge	en joy
de pute	dis creet	di vert	en large
de ride	dis cuss	di vest	en rage
de robe	dis dain	di vide	en rich
de scant	dis ease	di vine	en robe
de scend	dis gorge	di vorce	en rol
de scribe	dis grace	di vulge	en slave
de sert	dis guise	dra goon	en sue
de serve	dis gust	E clipse	en sure
de sign	dis join	ef face	en tail
de sire	dis junct	ef fect	en throne
de sist	dis like	ef fuse	en tice
des pair	dis mast	e ject	en tire
des pise	dis may	e lapse	en tomb
des pite	dis miss	e late	en trap
des poil	dis mount	e lect	en treat
des pond	dis own	e lude	en twine
des troy	dis pand	el lipse	e quip
de tach	dis part	em balm	e rase
de tain	dis pel	em bark	e rect
de tect	dis pend	em boss	es cape
de ter	dis pense	em brace	es cort

ex pense	ex press	im bibe	in grate
ex spy	ex punge	im bue	in here
ex tate	ex tend	im mense	in ject
ex teem	ex tent	im merse	in lay
ex vade	ex tinct	im mure	in list
ex vent	ex tol	im pair	in quire
ex vert	ex tort	im part	in sane
ex vict	ex tract	im peach	in scribe
ex vince	ex treme	im pede	in sert
ex voke	ex ude	im pel	in sist
ex act	ex ult	im pend	in snare
ex ceed	Fa tigue	im plant	in spect
ex cel	fer ment	im plore	in spire
ex cept	fif teen	im ply	in stall
ex cess	fo ment	im port	in still
ex change	for bade	im pose	in struct
ex cise	for bear	im press	in sult
ex cite	for bid	im print	in tend
ex claim	fore bode	im prove	in tense
ex clude	fore close	im pure	in ter
ex cuse	fore doom	im pute	in thral
ex empt	fore go	in cite	in trench
ex ert	fore know	in cline	in trigue
ex hale	fore run	in clude	in trude
ex haust	fore shew	in crease	in trust
ex hort	fore see	in cur	in vade
ex ist	fore stal	in deed	in veigh
ex pand	fore tel	in dent	in vent
ex pect	fore warn	in duce	in vert
ex pend	for give	in dulge	in vest
ex pense	for lorn	in fect	in vite
ex pert	for sake	in fer	in voke
ex pire	for swear	in fest	in volve
ex plain	forth with	in firm	in ure
ex plode	ful fil	in flame	Ja pan
ex ploit	Gal loon	in flate	je june
ex plore	ga zette	in flect	jo cose
ex port	gen teel	in flict	La ment
ex pose	grim ace	in form	lam poon
ex pound	gro tesque	in fuse	Ma raud

ma chine	ob trude	per suade	pro long
main tain	ob tuse	per tain	pro mote
ma lign	oc cult	per vade	pro nounce
ma nure	oc cur	per verse	pro pel
ma rine	of fend	per vert	pro pense
ma ture	op pose	pe ruse	pro pose
mis cal	op prese	pla card	pro pound
mis cast	or dain	pos sess	pro rogue
mis chance	out bid	post pone	pro scribe
mis count	out brave	pre cede	pro tect
mis deed	out dare	pre clude	pro tend
mis deem	out do	pre dict	pro test
mis give	out face	pre fer	pro tract
mis hap	out grow	pre fix	pro trude
mis judge	out leap	pre judge	pro vide
mis lay	out live	pre mise	pro voke
mis lead	out right	pre pare	pur loin
mis name	out run	pre pense	pur sue
mis spend	out sail	pre sage	pur suit
mis place	out shine	pre scribe	pur vey
mis print	out shoot	pre sent	Re bate
mis quote	out sit	pre serve	re bel
mis rule	out stare	pre side	re bound
mis take	out strip	pre sume	re buff
mis teach	out walk	pre tence	re build
mis trust	out weigh	pre tend	re buke
mis use	out wit	pre text	re call
mo lest	Pa rade	pre vail	re cant
mo rose	pa role	pre vent	re cede
Neg lect	par take	pro ceed	re ceipt
O bey	pa trol	pro claim	re ceive
ob ject	per cuss	pro cure	re cess
ob late	per form	pro duce	re charge
o blige	per fume	pro fane	re cite
ob lique	per fuse	pro fess	re claim
ob scure	per haps	pro found	re cline
ob serve	per mit	pro fuse	re cluse
ob struct	per plex	pro ject	re coil
ob tain	per sist	pro late	re coin
ob tend	per spire	pro lix	

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re mind
re miss
re morse
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re mount
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re print
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sin cere
sub due
sub duct
sub join
sub lime
sub mit
sub orn
sub scribe
sub side
sub sist
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Un apt
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un bend
un bind
un blest
un bolt
un born
un bought

un bound	un gird	un loose	un twist
un brace	un girt	un man	un wise
un case	un glue	un mask	un yoke
un caught	un hinge	un moor	up braid
un chain	un hook	un paid	up hold
un chaste	un horse	un ripe	u surp
un clasp	un hurt	un safe	Where as
un close	u nite	un say	with al
un couth	un just	un seen	with draw
un do	un knit	un shod	with hold
un done	un known	un sound	with in
un dress	un lace	un spent	with out
un fair	un lade	un stop	with stand
un fed	un like	un taught	Your self
un fit	un load	un tie	your selves
un fold	un lock	un true	

Entertaining and instructive Lessons, in words not exceeding THREE *Syllables.*

LESSON 1.

GOLD is of a deep yellow colour. It is very pretty and bright. It is a great deal heavier than any thing else. Men dig it out of the ground. Shall I take my spade and get some? No, there is none in this country. It comes from a great way off; and it lies deeper a great deal than you could dig with your spade.

Guineas are made of gold; and so are half guineas, and watches sometimes. The looking-glass frame, and the picture frames, are gilt with gold. What is leaf gold? It is gold beaten very thin, thinner than leaves of paper.

LESSON 2.

Silver is white and shining. Spoons are made of silver, and waiters, and crowns, and half crowns, and shillings, and six-pences. Silver comes from a great way off; from Peru.

Copper is red. The kettles and pots are made of copper; and brass is made of copper. Brass is bright and yellow, almost like gold. The sauce-pans are made

of brass; and the locks upon the door, and the candlesticks. What is that green upon the sauce-pan? It is rusty; the green is called verdigris; it would kill you if you were to eat it.

Lesson 3.

Iron is very hard. It is not pretty; but I do not know what we shall do without it, for it makes us a great many things. The tongs, and the poker, and shovel, are made of iron. Go and ask Dobbin if he can plough without the plough-share. Well, what does he say? He says No, he cannot. But the plough-share is made of iron. Will iron melt in the fire? Put the poker in and try. Well, is it melted? No, but it is red hot, and soft; it will bend. But I will tell you, Charles; iron will melt in a very, very hot fire, when it has been in a great while; then it will melt.

Come, let us go to the smith's shop. What is he doing? He has a forge: he blows the fire with a great pair of bellows to make the iron hot. Now it is hot. Now he takes it out with the tongs, and puts it upon the anvil. Now he beats it with a hammer. How hard he works! The sparks fly about: pretty bright sparks! What is the blacksmith making? He is making nails, and horse-shoes, and a great many things.

Lesson 4.

Steel is made of iron. Steel is very bright and hard. Knives and scissors are made of steel.

Lead is soft, and very heavy. Here is a piece: lift it. There is lead in the casement; and the spout is lead, and the cistern is lead, and bullets are made of lead. Will lead melt in the fire? Try: throw a piece in. Now it is all melted, and runs down among the ashes below the grate. What a pretty bright colour it is of now!

Tin is white and soft. It is bright too. The drip-pan and the reflector are all covered with tin.

Quicksilver is very bright, like silver; and it is very heavy. See how it runs about! You cannot catch it. You cannot pick it up. There is quicksilver in the weather-glass.

Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, quicksilver; one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, metals. They are all dug out of the ground.

LESSON 5.

There was a little boy whose name was Harry, and his papa and mamma sent him to school. Now Harry was a clever fellow, and loved his book; and he got to be first in his class. So his mamma got up one morning very early, and called Betty the maid, and said, Betty, I think we must make a cake for Harry, for he has learned his book very well. And Betty said, Yes, with all my heart. So they made him a nice cake. It was very large, and stuffed full of plums and sweetmeats, orange and citron; and it was iced all over with sugar: it was white and smooth on the top like snow. So this cake was sent to the school. When little Harry saw it he was very glad, and jumped about for joy; and he hardly staid for a knife to cut a piece, but gnawed it with his teeth. So he ate till the bell rang for school, and after school he ate again, and ate till he went to bed; nay, he laid his cake under his pillow, and sat up in the night to eat some.

He ate till it was all gone.—But soon after, this little boy was very sick, and every body said, I wonder what is the matter with Harry: he used to be brisk, and play about more nimbly than any of the boys; and now he looks pale and is very ill. And somebody said Harry has had a rich cake, and eaten it all up very soon, and that has made him ill. So they sent for Doctor Rhubarb, and he gave him I do not know how much bitter physic. Poor Harry did not like it at all, but he was forced to take it, or else he would have died, you know. So at last he got well again, but his mamma said she would send him no more cakes.

LESSON 6.

Now there was another boy, who was one of Harry's school fellows, his name was Peter: the boys used to call him Peter Careful. And Peter had written his mamma a very clean pretty letter; there was not one blot in it all. So his mamma sent him a cake. Now

Peter thought with himself, I will not make myself sick with this plum-cake, as silly Harry did; I will keep it a great while. So he took the cake, and tugged it up stairs. It was very heavy: he could hardly carry it. And he locked it up in his box, and once a day he crept slily up stairs and ate a very little piece, and then locked his box again. So he kept it several weeks and it was not gone, for it was very large; but behold! the mice got into the box and nibbled some. And the cake grew dry and mouldy, and at last was good for nothing at all. So he was obliged to throw it away, and it grieved him to the very heart.

Lesson 7.

Well: there was another little boy at the same school, whose name was Richard. And one day his mamma sent him a cake, because she loved him dearly, and he loved her dearly. So when the cake came, Richard said to his school-fellows, I have got a cake, come let us go and eat it. So they came about him like a parcel of bees; and Richard took a slice of cake himself, and then gave a piece to one, and a piece to another, and a piece to another, till it was almost gone. Then Richard put the rest by, and said, I will eat it to-morrow.

He then went to play, and the boys all played together merrily. But soon after an old blind Fiddler came into the court: he had a long white beard; and because he was blind, he had a little dog in a string to lead him. So he came into the court and sat down upon a stone, and said, My pretty lads, if you will, I will play you a tune. And they all left off their sport, and came and stood round him.

And Richard saw that while he played the tears ran down his cheeks. And Richard said, Old man, why do you cry? And the old man said, Because I am very hungry: I have nobody to give me any dinner or supper: I have nothing in the world but this little dog: and I cannot work. If I could work I would. Then Richard went, without saying a word, and fetched the rest of his cake, which he had intended to have eaten another day, and he said, Here, old man, here is some cake for you.

The old man said, Where is it? for I am blind, I cannot see it. So Richard put it into his hat. And the Fiddler thanked him, and Richard was more glad than if he had eaten ten cakes.

Pray which do you love best? Do you love Harry best, or Peter best, or Richard best?

LESSON 8.

The noblest employment for the mind of man is to study the works of his Creator. To him whom the science of nature delighteth, every object bringeth a proof of his God. His mind is lifted up to heaven every moment, and his life shews what idea he entertains of eternal wisdom. If he cast his eyes towards the clouds, will he not find the heavens full of its wonders? If he look down on the earth, doth not the worm proclaim to him, "Less than infinite power could not have formed me?"

While the planets pursue their courses; while the sun remaineth in his place; while the comet wandereth through space, and returneth to its destined spot again; who but God could have formed them? Behold how awful their splendour! yet they do not diminish; lo, how rapid their motion! yet one runneth not in the way of another. Look down upon the earth, and see its produce; examine its bowels, and behold what they contain: have not wisdom and power ordained the whole? Who biddeth the grass to spring up? Who watereth it at due seasons? Behold the ox croppeth it; the horse and the sheep, do they not feed upon it? Who is he that provideth for them, but the Lord?

Words of THREE *Syllables, accented on the* FIRST *Syllable.*

Ab di cate	ad mi ral	an ar chy
ab ju gate	ad vo cate	an ces tor
ab ro gate	af fa ble	an i mal
ab so lute	ag o ny	an i mate
ac ci dent	al der man	an nu al
ac cu rate	a li en	ap pe tite
ac tu ate	am nes ty	ar a ble
ad ju tant	am pli fy	ar gu ment

ar mo ry
ar ro gant
at tri bute
av a rice
au dit or
au gu ry
au thor ize
Bach e lor
back slit der
back ward ness
bail a ble
bal der dash
ban ish ment
bar ba rous
bar ren ness
bar ris ter
bash ful ness
bat tle ment
beau ti ful
ben e fice
ben e fit
big ot ry
blas phe my
blood suck er
blun der buss
blun der er
blun der ing
blus ter er
bois ter ous
book bind er
bor ro wer
bot tom less
bot tom ry
boun ti ful
bro ther ly
bur den some
bur gla ry
bu ri al
Cab in et
cal cu late
ca len dar
cap it al
cap ti vate
car di nal
care ful ly
car mel ite
car pen ter
cas u al
cas u ist
cat a logue
cat e chise
cat e chism
cel e brate
cen tu ry
cer ti fy
cham ber maid
cham pi on
char ac ter
char i ty
chas tise ment
chiv al ry
chem i cal
chem is try
cin na mon
cir cu late
cir cum flex
cir cum spect
cir cum stance
clam or ous
clar i fy
clas si cal
clean li ness
co gen cy
cog ni zance
col o ny
com e dy
com fort less
com ic al
com pa ny
com pe tent
com ple ment
com pli ment
com pro mise
con fer ence
con fi dence
con flu ence
con gru ous
con ju gal
con quer or
con se crate
con se quence
con son ant
con sta ble
con stan cy
con sti tute
con ti nence
con tra ry
con ver sant
co pi ous
cor di al
cor mo rant
cor o ner
cor po ral
cor pu lent
cos tive ness
cost li ness
cov e nant
cov er ing
cov et ous
cour sel lor
coun ten ance
coun ter feit
coun ter pane
cour te ous
court li ness
cow ard ice
craf ti ness
cred i ble
cred i tor
crim i nal

crit i cal
crook o dile
crook ed ness
cru ci fy
cru di ty
cru el ty
crus ti ness
cu bi cal
cu cum ber
cul pa ble
cul ti vate
cu ri ous
cus to dy
cus tom er
Dan ger ous
de cen cy
ded i cate
del i cate
dep u ty
der o gate
des o late
des pe rate
des ti ny
des ti tute
det ri ment
dev i ate
di a dem
di a logue
di a per
dil i gence
dis ci pline
dis lo cate
doc u ment
do lo rous
dow a ger
dra pe ry
dul ci mer
du ra ble
Eb o ny
ed it or
ed u cate
el e gant
el e ment
el e phant
el e vate
el o quence
em in ent
em pe ror
em pha sis
em u late
en e my
en er gy
en ter prise
es ti mate
ev e ry
ev id ent
ex cel lence
ex cel lent
ex cre ment
ex e crate
ex e cute
ex er cise
ex pi ate
ex qui site
Fab u lous
fac ul ty
faith ful ly
fal la cy
fal li ble
fa ther less
faul ti ly
fer ven cy
fes ti val
fe ver ish
filth i ly
fir ma ment
fish e ry
flat te ry
flat u lent
fool ish ness
fop pe ry
for ti fy
for ward ness
frank in cense
frau du lent
free hold er
friv o lous
frow ard ly
fu ne ral
fur be low
fu ri ous
fur ni ture
fur ther more
Gain say er
gal lant ry
gal le ry
gar den er
gar ni ture
gar ris on
gau di ly
gen er al
gen er ate
gen er ous
gen tle man
gen u ine
gid di ness
gin ger bread
glim mer ing
glo ri fy
glut ton ous
god li ness
gor man dize
gov ern ment
gov er nor
grace ful ness
grad u ate
grate ful ly
grat i fy
grav it ate
gree di ness

griev ous ly
gun pow der
Hand i ly
hand ker chief
har bin ger
harm less ly
har mo ny
haugh ti ness
heav i ness
hep tar chy
her ald ry
her e sy
her e tic
her it age
her mit age
hid e ous
hind er most
his to ry
hos pi ta ble
hus band man
hyp o crite
I dle ness
ig no rant
im i tate
im pli ment
im pli cate
im po tence
im pre cate
im pu dent
in ci dent
in di cate
in di gent
in do lent
in dus try
in fa my
in fan cy
in fi nite
in flu ence
in ju ry
in ner most
in no cence
in no vate
in so lent
in stant ly
in sti tute
in stru ment
in ter course
in ter dict
in ter est
in ter val
in ter view
in ti mate
in tri cate
Joc u lar
jol li ness
jo vi al
ju gu lar
jus ti fy
Kid nap per
kil der kin
kins wo man
kna vish ly
knot ti ly
La bour er
lar ce ny
lat e ral
leg a cy
len i ty
lep ro sy
leth ar gy
lev er et
lib er al
lib er tine
lig a ment
like li hood
li on ess
lit er al
lof ti ness
low li ness
lu na cy
lu na tic
lux u ry
Mag ni fy
ma jes ty
main ten ance
mal a pert
man age ment
man ful ly
man i fest
man li ness
man u al
man u script
mar i gold
mar in er
mar row bone
mas cu line
mel low ness
mel o dy
melt ing ly
mem o ry
men di cant
mer can tile
mer chan dise
mer ci ful
mer ri ment
min e ral
min is ter
mir a cle
mis chiev ous
mod e rate
mon u ment
moun te bank
mourn ful ly
mul ti tude
mu si cal

mu ta ble
mu tu al
mys te ry
Na ked ness
nar ra tive
nat u ral
neg a tive
neth er most
night in gale
nom i nate
not a ble
no ta ry
no ti fy
nov el ist
nov el ty
nour ish ment
nu mer ous
nun ne ry
nur se ry
nu tri ment
Ob du rate
ob li gate
ob lo quy
ob so lete
ob sta cle
ob sti nate
ob vi ous
oc cu py
oc u list
o di ous
o do rous
of fer ing
om i nous
op er ate
op po site
op u lent
or a cle
or a tor
or der ly
or di nance
or gan ist
or i gin
or na ment
or tho dox
o ver flow
o ver sight
out ward ly
Pa ci fy
pal pa ble
pa pa cy
par a dise
par a dox
par a graph
par a pet
par a phrase
par a site
par o dy
pa tri arch
pat ron age
peace a ble
pec to ral
pec u late
ped a gogue
ped ant ry
pen al ty
pen e trate
pen i tence
pen sive ly
pen u ry
per fect ness
per ju ry
per ma nence
per pe trate
per se cute
per son age
per ti nence
pes ti lence
pet ri fy
pet u lant
phys ic al
pi e ty
pil fer er
pin na cle
plen ti ful
plun der er
po et ry
pol i cy
pol i tic
pop u lar
pop u lous
pos si ble
po ta ble
po ten tate
pov er ty
prac ti cal
pre am ble
pre ce dent
pres i dent
prev a lent
prin ci pal
pris on er
priv i lege
prob a ble
prod i gy
prof li gate
prop er ly
prop er ty
pros e cute
pros o dy
pros per ous
prot est ant
prov en der
prov i dence
punc tu al
pun ish ment
pu ru lent
pyr a mid
Qual i ty
quan ti ty
quar rel some

quer u lous
qui et ness
Rad i cal
ra kish ness
rav e nous
re cent ly
rec om mence
rem e dy
ren o vate
rep ro bate
re qui site
ret ro gade
rev e rend
rhet o ric
rib ald ry
right e ous
rit u al
riv u let
rob be ry
rot ten ness
roy al ty
ru mi nate
rus ti cate
Sa cra ment
sac ri fice
sal a ry
sanc ti fy
sat ir ist
sat is fy
sau ci ness
sa vou ry
scrip tu ral
scru pu lous
se cre cy
sec u lar
sen su al
sep a rate
ser vi tor
sev er al
sin is ter
sit u ate
slip pe ry
soph is try
sor ce ry
spec ta cle
stig ma tize
strat a gem
straw ber ry
stren u ous
sub se quent
suc cu lent
suf fo cate
sum ma ry
sup ple ment
sus te nance
Sy co more
syc o phant
syl lo gism
sym pa thize
syn a gogue
Tem po rize
ten den cy
ten der ness
tes ta ment
tit u lar
tol e rate
trac ta ble
treach er ous
tur bu lent
tur pen tine
tyr an nise
U su al
u su rer
u su ry
ut ter ly
Va can cy
vac u um
vag a bond
ve he ment
ven e rate
ven om ous
ver i ly
vet e ran
vic to ry
vil lai ny
vi o late
Way far ing
wick ed ness
wil der ness
won der ful
wor thi ness
wrong ful ly
Yel low ness
yes ter day
youth ful ly
Zeal ous ness

Words of THREE *Syllables, accented on the* SECOND *Syllable.*

A ban don
a base ment
a bet ment
a bi ding
a bol ish
ab sur dly
a bun dance
a bu sive
ac cept ance
ac com plish
ac cord ance
ac cus tom
ac know ledge
ac quain tance

ac quit tal
ad mit tance
ad mon ish
a do rer
a dorn ing
ad van tage
ad ven ture
ad vert ence
ad vi ser
ad um brate
ad vow son
af firm ance
a gree ment
a larm ing
al low ance
al migh ty
a maze ment
a mend ment
a muse ment
an gel ic
an noy ance
an oth er
a part ment
ap pel lant
ap pend age
ap point ment
ap praise ment
ap pren tice
a quat ic
ar ri val
as sas sin
as sem ble
as sert or
as sess ment
as su ming
as su rance
a ston ish
a ty lum
ath let ic
a tone ment

at tain ment
at tem per
at tend ance
at ten tive
at tor ney
at trac tive
at tri bute
a vow al
au then tic
Bal co ny
bap tis mal
be com ing
be fore hand
be gin ning
be hold en
be liev er
be long ing
be nign ly
be stow en
be tray er
be wil der
blas phe mer
bom bard ment
bra va do
Ca bal ler
ca rous er
ca the dral
clan des tine
co e qual
co he rent
col lect or
com mand ment
com mit ment
com pact ly
com pen sate
com plete ly
con demn ed
con fis cate
con found er
con gres sive

con jec ture
con joint ly
con junct ly
con jure ment
con ni vance
con sid er
con sist ent
con su mer
con sump tive
con tem plate
con tent ment
con tin gent
con trib ute
con tri vance
con trol ler
con vert er
con vict ed
cor rect or
cor ro sive
cor rupt ness
cos met ic
cre a tor
De ben ture
de can ter
de ceas ed
de ceit ful
de ceiv er
de ci pher
de ci sive
de claim er
de co rum
de crep id
de cre tal
de fence less
de fen sive
de fin ment
de form ed
de light ful
de lin quent
de liv er

de lu sive
de mor it
de mol ish
de mon strate
de mure ness
de ni al
de nu date
de part ure
de pend ant
de po nent
de po sit
de scend ant
de sert er
de spond ent
de stroy er
de struc tive
de ter gent
de vour er
dic ta tor
dif fu sive
di min ish
di rect or
dis a ble
dis as ter
dis bur den
dis ci ple
dis cov er
dis cour age
dis dain ful
dis fig ure
dis grace ful
dis heart en
dis hon est
dis hon our
dis junc tive
dis or der
dis par age
dis qui et
dis rel ish
dis sem ble
dis ser vice
dis taste ful
dis til ler
dis tinct ly
dis tin guish
dis tract ed
dis trib ute
dis trust ful
dis turb ance
div i ner
div orce ment
di ur nal
di vul ger
do mes tic
dra mat ic
Ec lec tic
e clips ed
ef fec tive
ef ful gent
e lec tive
e lev en
e li cit
e lon gate
e lu sive
em bar go
em bel lish
em bez zle
em bow el
em broi der
e mer gent
em pan nel
em ploy ment
en a ble
en am el
en camp ment
en chant er
en coun ter
en cour age
en croach ment
en cum ber
en deav or
en dorse ment
en du rance
e ner vate
en fet ter
en large ment
en light en
en su rance
en tice ment
en vel ope
en vi rons
e pis tle
er ra tic
es pou sals
e stab lish
e ter nal
ex alt ed
ex hib it
ex ter nal
ex tin guish
ex tir pate
Fa nat ic
fan tas tic
fo ment er
for bear ance
for bid den
for get ful
for sa ken
ful fil led
Gi gan tic
gri mal kin
Har mon ics
hence for ward
here af ter
her met ic
he ro ic
hi ber nal
hu mane ly
I de a
il lus trate

im a gine
im mod est
im pair ment
im mor tal
im peach ment
im pel lent
im port er
im pos tor
im pris on
im pru dent
in car nate
in cen tive
in clu sive
in cul cate
in cum bent
in debt ed
in de cent
in den ture
in duce ment
in dul gence
in fer nal
in flu mer
in foap al
in form er
in fringe ment
in hab it
in he rent
in her it
in hib it
in hu man
in qui ry
in sip id
in spir it
in stinct ive
in struct or
in vent or
in ter ment
in ter nal
in ter pret
in tes tate
in tes tine
in trin sic
in val id
in vei gle
Je ho vah
La con ic
lieu ten ant
Ma lig nant
ma raud er
ma ter nal
ma ture ly
me an der
me chan ic
min ute ly
mis con duct
mis no mer
mo nas tic
more o ver
Neg lect ful
noc tur nal
Ob ject or
ob li ging
ob lique ly
ob serv ance
oc cur rence
of fend er
of fen sive
op po nent
or gan ic
Pa cif ic
par ta ker
pa thet ic
pel lu cid
per fu mer
per spec tive
per verse ly
po lite ly
po ma tum
per cep tive
pre pa rer
pre sump tive
pro ceed ing
pro duc tive
pro phet ic
pro po sal
pros pect ive
pur su ance
Quint es sence
Re coin age
re deem er
re dun dant
re lin quish
re luc tant
re main der
re mem ber
re mem brance
re mis ness
re morse ness
re nown ed
re plen ish
re ple vy
re proach ful
re sem ble
re sist ance
re spect ful
re venge ful
re view er
re vi ler
re vi val
re volt er
re ward er
Sar cas tic
scor bu tic
se cure ly
se du cer
se ques ter
se rene ly
sin cere ly
spec ta tor
sub mis sive

Tes ta tor	un 'aunt ed	un skil ful
thanks giv ing	un e qual	un sta ble
to bac co	un fruit ful	un thank ful
to geth er	un god ly	un time ly
trans pa rent	un grate ful	un wor thy
tri bu nal	un ho ly	un com mon
tri um phant	un learn ed	Vice ge rent
Un cov er	un ru ly	vin dic tive

Words of THREE *Syllables, accented on the* LAST *Syllable.*

Ac qui esce	dis an nul	in ter mit
af ter noon	dis ap pear	in ter mix
al a mode	dis ap point	in ter vene
am bus cade	dis ap prove	Mag a zine
an ti pope	dis be lieve	mis ap ply
ap per tain	dis com mand	mis be have
ap pre hend	dis com pose	O ver charge
Bal us trade	dis con tent	o ver flow
bar ri cade	dis en chant	o ver lay
bom ba zin	dis en gage	o ver look
brig a dier	dis en thral	o ver spread
buc ca neer	dis es teem	o ver take
Car a van	dis o bey	o ver thrown
cav al cade	En ter tain	o ver turn
cir cum scribe	Gas con ade	o ver whelm
cir cum vent	gaz et teer	Per se vere
co in cide	Here up on	Rec ol lect
com plai sance	Im ma ture	rec om mend
com pre hend	im por tune	re con vene
con de scend	in com mode	re in force
con tra dict	in com plete	ref u gee
con tro vert	in cor rect	rep ar tee
cor res pond	in dis creet	rep re hend
coun ter mine	in ter cede	rep re sent
coun ter vail	in ter cept	rep ri mand
Deb o nair	in ter change	Set t nade
dis a buse	in ter fere	su per scribe
dis a gree	in ter lard	su per cede
dis al low	in ter lope	There up on

Un a ware	un der mind	under worth
un be lief	un der stand	Vi o lin
un der go	un der take	vol un teer

Words of THREE *Syllables, pronounced as* TWO *and accented on the* FIRST *Syllables.*

RULES.

Cion, sion, tion, sound like *shan,* either in the middle, or at the end of Words.
Ce, ci, sci, si, and *ti,* like *sh.*
Cial, tial, sound like *shal.*
Cian, tian, like *shan.*
Cient, tient, like *shent.*
Cious, scious, and *tious,* like *shus.*
Science, tience, like *shence.*

Ac ti on	Man si on	po ti on
an ci ent	mar ti al	pre ci ous
auc ti on	men ti on	Quo ti ent
Cap ti ous	mer si on	Sanc ti on
cau ti on	mo ti on	sec ti on
cau ti ous	Na ti on	spe ci al
con sci ence	no ti on	spe ci ous
con sci ous	nup ti al	sta ti on
Dic ti on	O ce an	suc ti on
Fac ti on	op ti on	Ten si on
fac ti ous	Pac ti on	ter ti an
frac ti on	par ti al	trac ti on
frac ti ous	pas si on	Unc ti on
Gra ci ous	pa ti ence	ul ti on
junc ti on	pa ti ent	Vec ti on
Lo ti on	pen si on	ver si on
lus ci ous	por ti on	vi si on

Words of FOUR *Syllables pronounced as* THREE *and accented on the* SECOND *Syllable.*

A dop ti on	au spi ci ous	con cep ti on
af fec ti on	Ca pa ci ous	con clu si on
af flic ti on	ces sa ti on	con fes si on
as per si on	col la ti on	con fu si on
at ten ti on	com pas si on	con junc ti on
at trac ti on	com pul si on	con struc ti on

con ten ti ous
con ver si on
con vic ti on
con vul si on
cor rec ti on
cor rup ti on
cre a ti on
De coc ti on
de fec ti on
de fi ci ent
de jec ti on
de li ci ous
de scrip ti on
de struc ti on
de trac ti on
de vo ti on
dis cus si on
dis sen si on
dis tinc ti on
di vi si on
E jec ti on
e lec ti on
e rup ti on
es sen ti al
ex ac ti on
ex clu si on
ex pan si on
ex pres si on
ex pul si on
ex tor ti on
ex trac ti on
Fal la ci ous
foun da ti on
Im mer si on
im par ti al
im pa ti ent
im pres si on
in junc ti on
in scrip ti on
in struc ti on
in ven ti on
ir rup ti on
Li cen ti ous
lo gi ci an
Ma gi ci an
mu si ci an
Nar ra ti on
Ob jec ti on
ob la ti on
ob struc ti on
op pres si on
op ti ci an
o ra ti on
Per fec ti on
pol lu ti on
pre dic ti on
pre scrip ti on
pro mo ti on
pro por ti on
pro vin ci al
Re jec ti on
re la ti on
re ten ti on
Sal va ti on
sub jec ti on
sub stan ti al
sub strac ti on
sub ver si on
suc ces si on
suf fi ci ent
sus pi ci on
Tempt a ti on
trans la ti on
Va ca ti on
vex a ti on

Words of FOUR *Syllables accented on the* FIRST *Syllable.*

Ab so lute ly
ac ces sa ry
ac cu ra cy
ac cu rate ly
ac ri mo ny
ac tu al ly
au di to ry
ad e quate ly
ad mi ra ble
ad mi ral ty
ad ver sa ry
ag gra va ted
al a bas ter
a li en ate
al le go ry
al ter na tive
a mi a ble
am ic a ble
am o rous ly
an im a ted
an nu al ly
an swer a ble
an ti cham ber
an ti mo ny
an ti qua ry
ap o plec tic
ap pli ca ble
ar bi tra ry
ar ro gant ly
au di to ry
a vi a ry
Bar ba rous ly
beau ti ful ly
ben e fit ed
boun ti ful ness
bril li an cy

bur go mas ter
Cap i tal ly
c[illegible]ist ry
c[illegible] pil lar
cel ib a cy
con su ra ble
cer e mo ny
cir cu la ted
cog ni za ble
com fort a ble
com men ta ry
com mis sa ry
com mon al ty
com pa ra ble
com pe ten cy
con fi dent ly
con quer a ble
con se quent ly
con sti tu ted
con ti nent ly
con tro ver sy
con tu ma cy
co pi ous ly
co py hold er
cor po ral ly
cor pu lent ly
cor ri gi ble
cred it a ble
cus tom a ry
cov et ous ly
Dan ger ous ly
del i ca cy
des pi ca ble
dif fi cul ty
dil i gent ly
dis pu ta ble
drom e da ry
du ra ble ness
Ef fi ca cy
el e gant ly

el i gi ble
em i nent ly
ex cel len cy
ex e cra ble
ex o ra ble
ex qui site ly
Fa vour a bly
feb ru a ry
fig u ra tive
fluc tu a ting
for mid a ble
for tu nate ly
frau du lent ly
friv o lous ly
Gen e ral ly
gen er ous ly
gil li flow er
gov ern a ble
gra da to ry
Hab er dash er
hab it a ble
het er o dox
hon our a ble
hos pit a ble
hu mour ous ly
Ig no mi ny
im i ta tor
in do lent ly
in no cen cy
in tim a cy
in tric a cy
in ven to ry
Jan u a ry
ju di ca ture
jus ti fi ed
Lap i da ry
lit er al ly
lit er a ture
lo gi cal ly
lu mi na ry

Ma gis tra cy
mal le a ble
man da to ry
met ri mo ny
mel an cho ly
mem o ra ble
mem su ra ble
mer ce na ry
mil it a ry
mis er a ble
mod er ate ly
mo men ta ry
mon as te ry
mor al i zer
mul ti pli er
mu sic al ly
mu ti neous ly
Nat u ral ly
ne ces sa ry
nec ro man cy
neg li gent ly
not a ble ness
nu mer ous ly
Ob du ra cy
ob sti na cy
ob vi ous ly
oc cu pi er
oc cu lar ly
op er a tive
or a to ry
or di na ry
Pa ci fi er
pal a ta ble
par don a ble
pat ri mo ny
pen e tra ble
per ish a ble
prac ti ca ble
preb en da ry
pref er a ble

pres by te ry
prev a lent ly
pro fit a ble
prom is so ry
pur ga to ry
pu ri fi er
Rat i fi er
rea son a ble
righ te ous ness
Sac ri fi cer
sanc tu a ry
sat is fi ed
sec re ta ry
sep a rate ly
ser vice a ble
slo ven li ness
sol it a ry
sov er eign ty
spec u la tive
spir it u al
stat u a ry
sub lu na ry
Tab er na cle
ter ri fy ing
ter ri to ry
tes ti mo ny
tol er a ble
tran sit o ry
Val u a ble
va ri a ble
ve ge ta ble
ven er a ble
vir tu ous ly
vol un ta ry
War rant a ble

Words of FOUR *Syllables, accented on the* SECOND *Syllable.*

Ab bre vi ate
ab dom i nal
a bil i ty
a bom i nate
a bun dant ly
a bu sive ly
ac cel e rate
ac ces si ble
ac com pa ny
ac count a ble
ac cu mu late
a cid i ty
ad min is ter
ad mon ish er
ad ven tu rer
a gree a ble
al low a ble
am bas sa dor
am big u ous
am phib i ous
a nat om ist
an gel ic al
an ni hil ate
a nom al ous
an tag o nist
an tip a thy
an ti qui ty
a pol o gize
a rith me tic
as sas sin ate
as trol o ger
as tron o mer
at ten u ate
a vail a ble
au then ti cate
au thor i ty
Bar ba ri an
be at i tude
be com ing ly
be ha vi our
be nef i cence
be nev o lence
bi og ra phy
bi tu mi nous
Ca lam it ous
ca lum ni ous
ca pit u late
cat as tro phe
cen so ri ous
chi rur gic al
chro no lo gy
con form a ble
con grat u late
con sid er ate
con sist o ry
con sol i date
con spic u ous
con spi ra cy
con su mu ble
con sist en cy
con tam i nate
con tempt i ble
con test a ble
con tig u ous
con tin u al
con trib u tor
con ve ni ent
con vers a ble
co op er ate
cor po re al
cor rel a tive
cor rob o rate
cor ro sive ly
cu la ne ous
De bil i tate

de crep i tude
de fen si ble
de fin i tive
de form i ty
de gen er ate
de ject ed ly
de lib er ate
de light ful ly
de lin e ate
de liv er ance
de moc ra cy
de mon stra ble
de nom i nate
de plo ra ble
de pop u late
de pre ci ate
de si ra ble
des pite ful ly
des pond en cy
de ter mi nate
de test a ble
dex ter i ty
di min u tive
dis cern a ble
dis cov e ry
dis crim in ate
dis dain ful ly
dis grace ful ly
dis loy al ty
dis or der ly
dis pen sa ry
dis sát is fy
dis sim il ar
dis u ni on
div in i ty
dog mat i cal
dox ol o gy
du pli ci ty
E bri e ty
ef fec tu al
ef fem i nate
ef fron te ry
e gre gi ous
e jac u late
e lab o rate
e lu ci date
e mas cu late
em pir i cal
em pov er ish
en am el ler
en thu si ast
e nu me rate
e pis co pal
e pit o me
e quiv o cate
er ro ne ous
e the re al
e van gel is
e vap o rate
e va sive ly
e ven tu al
ex am in er
ex ceed ing ly
ex ces sive ly
ex cu sa ble
ex ec u tor
ex em pla ry
ex fo li ate
ex hil i rate
ex on e rate
ex or bit ant
ex per i ment
ex ter mi nate
ex trav a gant
ex trem i ty
Fa nat i cism
fas tid i ous
fa tal i ty
fe li ci ty
fra gil i ty
fru gal i ty
fu tu ri ty
Ge og ra phy
ge om e try
gram ma ri an
gram mat i cal
Ha bil i ment
ha bit u ate
har mon ic al
her met ic al
hi lar i ty
hu man i ty
hu mil i ty
hy poth e sis
I dol a ter
il lit e rate
il lus tri ous
im men si ty
im mor tal ize
im mu ta ble
im pe ri ment
im pen i tence
im pe ri ous
im per ti nent
im pet u ous
im pi e ty
im plac a ble
im pol i tic
im por tu nate
im pos si ble
im prob a ble
im pov er ish
im preg na ble
im prove a ble
im prov i dent
in an i mate
in au gu rate
in ca pa ble
in clem en cy
in cli na ble

in con stan cy
in cu ra ble
in de cen cy
in el e gant
in fat u ate
in hab it ant
in grat it ude
in sin u ate
in teg ri ty
in ter pret er
in tract a ble
in trep id ly
in val i date
in vet er ate
in vid i ous
ir rad i ate
i tin e rant
Ju rid i cal
La bo ri ous
le git i mate
le gu mi nous
lux u ri ous
Mag nif i cent
ma te ri al
me trop o lis
mi rac u lous
Na tiv i ty
non sen si cal
no to ri ous
O be di ent
ob ser va ble
om nip o tent
o rac u lar
o ri gi nal
Par tic u lar
pe nu ri ous
per pet u al
per spic u ous
phi los o pher
pos te ri or
pre ca ri ous
pre cip i tate
pre des ti nate
pre dom i nate
pre oc cu py
pre var i cate
pro gen i tor
pros per i ty
Ra pid i ty
re cep ta cle
re cum ben cy
re cur ren cy
re deem a ble
re dun dan cy
re frac to ry
re gen e rate
re luct an cy
re mark a ble
re mu ne rate
re splen dent ly
res to ra tive
re su ma ble
Sa ga ci ty
si mil i tude
sim pli ci ty
so lemn i ty
so li cit or
so li cit ous
sub ser vi ent
su pe ri or
su per la tive
su pre ma cy
Tau tol o gy
ter ra que ous
the ol o gy
tri um phant ly
tu mul tu ous
ty ran ni cal
U nan im ous
u bi qui ty
un search a ble
Va cu i ty
ver nac u lar
vi cis si tude
vi va ci ty
vo lup tu ous

Lessons in Natural History.

1. THE HORSE.

The horse is a noble creature, and very useful to man. A horse knows his own stable, he distinguishes his companions, remembers any place at which he has once stopped, and will find his way by a road which he has travelled. The rider governs his horse by signs; which he makes with the bit, his foot, his knee, or the whip.

The horse is less useful when dead than some other animals are. The skin is useful for collars, traces, and other parts of harness. The hair of the tail is used for bottoms of chairs and floor-cloths. What a pity it is that cruel men should ever ill use, over work, and torture this useful beast!

2. THE COW.

Ox is the general name for horned cattle; and of all these the cow is the most useful. The flesh of an ox is beef. Oxen are often used to draw in ploughs or carts. Their flesh supplies us with food. Their blood is used as manure, as well as the dung; their fat is made into candles; their hides into shoes and boots; their hair is mixed with lime to make mortar; their horns are made into curious things, as combs, boxes, handles for knives, drinking cups, and instead of glass for lanterns. Their bones are used to make little spoons, knives and forks for children, buttons, &c.

Cows give us milk, which is excellent diet; and of milk we make cheese; of the cream we make butter. The young animal is a calf: its flesh is veal; vellum and covers of books are made of the skin. The cow may be considered as more universally conducive to the comforts of mankind than any other animal.

3. THE HOG.

The hog has a divided hoof, like the animals called cattle; but the bones of his feet are really like those of a beast of prey, and a wild hog is a very savage animal. Swine have always been esteemed very untractable, stupid, and incapable of instruction; but it appears, by the example of the learned pig, that even they may be taught.

A hog is a disgusting animal; he is filthy, greedy, stubborn, and disagreeable, whilst alive, but very useful after his death. Hogs are voracious; yet where they find plentiful and delicious food, they are very nice in their choice, will refuse unsound fruit, and wait the fall of fresh; but hunger will force them to eat rotten putrid substances. A hog has a strong neck, small eyes, a long snout, a rough and hard nose, and a quick sense of smelling.

4. THE DEER.

Deer shed their horns annually in the spring: if the old ones do not fall off, the animal rubs them gently against the branch of a tree. The new horns are tender; and the deer walk with their heads low, lest they should hit them against the branches: when they are full-grown and hard, the deer rub them against the trees to clear them of a skin with which they are covered.

The skins of deer are of use for leather, and the horns make good handles for common knives. Shirit of hartshorn is extracted, and hartshorn shavings are made from them.

Rein-deer, in Lapland and Greenland, draw the natives in sledges over the snow with prodigious swiftness.

5. THE CAT.

The cat has sharp claws, which she draws back when you caress her; then her foot is as soft as velvet. Cats have less sense than dogs: their attachment is chiefly to the house; but the dog's is to the persons who inhabit it.

Kittens have their eyes closed several days after their birth. The cat, after suckling her young some time, brings them mice and young birds. Cats hunt by the eye; they lie in wait, and spring upon their prey, which they catch by surprise; then sport with it, and torment the poor animal till they kill it. Cats see best in the gloom. In a strong light, the pupil of the cat's eye is contracted almost to a line; by night it spreads into a large circle.

Cats live in the house, but are not very obedient to the owner: they are self-willed and wayward. Cats love perfumes; they are fond of valerian and marjoram. They dislike water, cold, and bad smells; they love to bask in the sun, and to lie on soft beds.

6. THE SHEEP.

Sheep supply us with food: their flesh is called mutton. They supply us with clothes; for their wool is made into cloth, flannel, and stockings. Their skin is leather, which forms parchment, and is used to cover books. Their entrails are made into strings for fiddles: and their dung affords rich manure for the earth. The female is called an ewe.

A sheep is a timid animal, and runs from a dog; yet an ewe will face a dog when a lamb is by her side: she thinks not then of her own danger, but will stamp with her foot, and push with her head, seeming to have no fear: such is the love of mothers!

Sheep derive their safety from the care of man, and they well repay him for his attention. In many countries they require the attendance of shepherds, and are penned up at night to protect them from the wolves; but in our happy land they graze in security.

7. THE GOAT.

A Goat is somewhat like a sheep; but has hair instead of wool. The white hair is valuable for wigs; cloth may also be made of the goat's hair. The skin of the goat is more useful than that of the sheep.

Goats seem to have more sense than sheep. They like to rove upon hills, are fond of browsing upon vines, and delight in the bark of trees. Among mountains they climb the steepest rocks, and spring from brow to brow. Their young is called a kid: the flesh of kids is esteemed; gloves are made of their skins. Persons of weak constitutions drink the milk of goats.

Goats are very playful; but they sometimes butt against little boys, and knock them down, when they are teazed and pulled by the beard or horns.

8. THE DOG.

The dog is gifted with that sagacity, vigilance, and fidelity, which qualify him to be the guard, the companion, and the friend of man; and happy is he who finds a friend as true and faithful as this animal, who will rather die by the side of his master, than take a bribe of a stranger to betray him. No other animal is so much the companion of man as the dog. The dog understands his master by the tone of his voice; nay even by his looks he is ready to obey him.

Dogs are very serviceable to man. A dog will conduct a flock of sheep, and will use no roughness but to those which straggle, and then merely to bring them back. The dog is said to be the only animal who always knows his master, and the friends of his family; who distinguishes a stranger as soon as he arrives; who understands his own name, and the voice of the domestics; and who, when he has lost his master, calls for him by cries and lamentations. A dog is the most sagacious animal we have, and the most capable of education. In most dogs the sense of smelling is keen: a dog will hunt his game by the scent; and in following his master, he will stop where the roads cross, try which way the scent is strongest, and then pursue that.

9. THE ASS.

The ass is humble, patient, and quiet.—Why should a creature so patient, so innocent, and so useful, be

treated with contempt and cruelty? The ass is strong, hardy, and temperate, and less delicate than the horse; but he is not so sprightly and swift as that noble and generous animal. He is often rendered stupid and dull by unkind treatment, and blamed for what rather deserves our pity.

10. THE LION.

THIS noble animal has a large head, short round ears, a shaggy mane, strong limbs, and a long tail tufted at the extremity. His general colour is tawny, which on the belly inclines to white. From the nose to the tail a full-grown lion will measure eight feet. The lioness is somewhat smaller, and destitute of a mane.

Like other animals, the lion is affected by the influence of climate in a very sensible degree. Under the scotching sun of Africa, where his courage is excited by the heat, he is the most terrible and undaunted of all quadrupeds.

A single lion of the desert will often rush upon a whole caravan, and face his enemies, insensible of fear, to the last gasp. To his keeper he appears to possess no small degree of attachment; and though his passions are strong, and his appetites vehement, he has been tried, and found to be noble in his resentment, magnanimous in his courage, and grateful in his disposition. His roaring is so loud, that it pierces the ear like thunder.

11. THE ELEPHANT.

THE elephant is not only the largest, but the strongest of all quadrupeds; in a state of nature it is neither fierce nor mischievous. Pacific, mild, and brave, it only exerts its powers in its own defence, or in that of the community to which it belongs. It is social and friendly with its kind; the oldest of the troop always appears as the leader, and the next in seniority brings up the rear. As they march, the forest seems to tremble beneath them; in their passage they bear down the branches of trees, on which they feed; and if they enter cultivated fields, the labours of agriculture soon disappear.

When the elephant is once tamed, it is the most gentle and obedient of all animals. Its attachment to its keeper is remarkable, and it seems to live but to serve and obey him. It is quickly taught to kneel in order to receive its rider; and it caresses those with whom it is acquainted.

12. THE BEAR.

THERE are several kinds of bears; such as the black bear, the brown bear, and the white bear.

The black bear is a strong powerful animal, covered with black glossy hair, and is very common in North America. It is said to subsist wholly on vegetable food; but some of them, which have been brought into England, have shewn a preference for flesh. They strike with their fore feet like a cat, seldom use their tusks, but hug their assailants so closely, that they almost squeeze them to death. After becoming pretty fat in autumn, these animals retire to their dens, and continue six or seven weeks in total inactivity and abstinence from food.

The white, or Greenland bear, has a peculiarly long head and neck, and its limbs are of prodigious size and strength; its body frequently measures thirteen feet in length. The white bear lives on fish, seals, and the dead bodies of whales.

Select Fables.

1. THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.

A Fox, parched with thirst, perceived some grapes hanging from a lofty vine. As they looked ripe and tempting, Reynard was very desirous to refresh himself with their delicious juice; but after trying again and again to reach them, and leaping till he was tired, he found it impracticable to jump so high, and in consequence gave up the attempt. Pshaw! said he, eyeing them as he retired, with affected indifference, I might easily have accomplished this business if I had been so

disposed; but I cannot help thinking that the grapes are sour, and therefore not worth the trouble of plucking.

The Vain, contending for the prize
'Gainst Merit, see their labour lost;
But still self-love will say—"Despise
"What others gain at any cost!
"I cannot reach reward, 'tis true,
"Then let me sneer at those who do."

II. THE DOG AND THE SHADOW.

A Dog crossing a river on a plank, with a piece of flesh in his mouth, saw its reflection in the stream, and fancied he had discovered another and a richer booty. Accordingly, dropping the meat into the water, which was instantly hurried away by the current, he snatched at the shadow; but how great was his vexation to find that it had disappeared! Unhappy creature that I am! cried he: in grasping at a shadow, I have lost the substance.

With moderate blessings be content,
Nor idly grasp at every shade;
Peace, competence, a life well spent,
Are treasures that can never fade:
And he who weakly sighs for more,
Augments his misery, not his store.

III. THE SHEPHERD-BOY AND THE WOLF.

A Shepherd-boy, for want of better employment, used to amuse himself by raising a false alarm, and crying "the wolf! the wolf!" and when his neighbors, believing he was in earnest, ran to his assistance, instead of thanking them for their kindness, he laughed at them.

This trick he repeated a great number of times; but at length the wolf came in reality, and began tearing and mangling his sheep. The boy now cried and bellowed with all his might for help; but the neighbours, taught by experience, and supposing him still in jest, paid no attention to him. Thus the wolf had time and opportunity to gorge himself with the whole flock.

To sacred truth devote your heart,
And grow in the culture of
Nor ev'n in jest a lie repeat;

Who acts a base, fictitious part,
Will infamy and ruin meet,
The liar ne'er will be believ'd
By those whom he has once deceiv'd.

IV. THE DOG IN THE MANGER.

A surly Dog having made his bed on some hay in a manger; an Ox, pressed by hunger, came up, and wished to satisfy his appetite with a little of the provender; but the Dog, snarling and putting himself in a threatening posture, prevented his touching it, or even approaching the spot where he lay.

Envious animal, exclaimed the Ox, how ridiculous is your behaviour! You cannot eat the hay yourself; and yet you will not allow me, to whom it is so desirable, to taste it.

The Miser who hoards up his gold,
Unwilling to use or to lend,
Himself in the dog may behold,
The ox in his indigent friend.
To hoard up what we can't enjoy,
Is Heaven's good purpose to destroy.

V. THE KID AND THE WOLF.

A She-Goat shut up her Kid in safety at home, while she went to feed in the fields, and advised her to keep close. A wolf watching their motions, as soon as the Dam was gone, hastened to the house, and knocked at the door. Child, said he, counterfeiting the voice of the Goat, I forget to embrace you; open the door, I beseech you, that I may give you this token of my affection. No! no! replied the Kid (who had taken a survey of the deceiver through the window), I cannot possibly give you admission; for though you feign very well the voice of my Dam, I perceive in every other respect that you are a Wolf.

Let every youth, with cautious breast,
Allurement's fatal dangers shun,
Who turns sage counsels to a jest,
Takes the sure road to be undone.
A Parent's counsels e'er revere,
And mingle confidence with fear.

VI. THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

A Wolf and a Lamb, by chance came to the same stream to quench their thirst. The water flowed from the former towards the latter, who stood at an humble distance; but no sooner did the Wolf perceive the Lamb, than, seeking a pretext for his destruction, he ran down to him, and accused him of disturbing the water which he was drinking. How can I disturb it? said the Lamb, in a great fright: the stream flows from you to me; and I assure you, that I did not mean to give you any offence. That may be, replied the Wolf; but it was only yesterday that I saw your Sire encouraging the Hounds that were pursuing me. Pardon me! answered the Lamb, my poor Sire fell a victim to the Butcher's knife upwards of a month since. It was your Dam, then, replied the savage beast. My Dam, said the innocent, died on the day I was born. Dead or not, vociferated the Wolf as he gnashed his teeth in rage: I know very well that all the breed of you hate me, and therefore I am determined to have my revenge. So saying, he sprung upon the defenceless Lamb, and worried and ate him.

Injustice, leagu'd with Strength and Pow'r,
Nor Truth nor Innocence can stay;
In vain they plead when Tyrants lour,
And seek to make the weak their prey.
No equal rights obtain regard
When passions fire, and spoils reward.

Words of SIX *Syllables, and upwards, properly accented.*

A bóm i na ble ness
au thor i tá tive ly
Con cíl i a to ry
grát u la to ry
[illegible] er a ble ness
[illegible] o to ri ly
[illegible] la to ry
[illegible] le to ry
[illegible] ble ness
[illegible] ly
[illegible] ble ness

un próf it a ble ness
un reá son a ble ness
A pos tól i cal ly
Be a tif i cal ly
Cer e mó ni ous ly
cir cum scrib ent ly
con sen tá ne ous ly
con tu mé li ous ly
Di a ból i cal ly
di a mét ri cal ly
dis o bé di ent ly

Em blem át i cal ly
In con síd er ate ly
in con vé ni ent ly
in ter róg a to ry
Ma gis té ri al ly
mer i tó ri ous ly
Re com ménd a to ry
Su per án nu a ted
su per nú me ra ry
An te di lú vi an
an ti mon árch i cal
arch i e pís co pal
a ris to crát i cal
Dis sat is fác to ry
E ty mo ló gi cal
ex tra pa ró chi al
Fa mi li ár i ty
Ge ne a ló gi cal
ge ne ral ís si mo
He ter o gé ne ous

his to ri óg ra pher
Im ma te ri á li ty
in fal li bíl i ty
Pe cu li ár i ty
pre des ti ná ri an
Su per in ténd en cy
U ni ver sál i ty
un phi lo sóph i cal
An ti trin i tá ri an
Com men su ra bíl i ty
Dis sat is fác ti on
Ex tra ór di na ri ly
Im ma te ri á li ty
im pen e tra bíl i ty
in com pat i bíl i ty
in con síd er a ble ness
in cor rupt i bíl i ty
in di vis i bíl i ty
Lat i tu di ná ri an
Val e tu di ná ri an

William and Thomas,

INDUSTRY AND INDOLENCE CONTRASTED.

A Tale by DR. PERCIVAL.

IN a village, at a small distance from the metropolis, lived a wealthy husbandman, who had two sons, William and Thomas; the former of whom was exactly a year older than the other.

On the day when the second was born, the husbandman planted in his orchard two young apple-trees of an equal size, on which he bestowed the same care in cultivating; and they throve so much alike, that it was difficult matter to say which claimed the preference.

As soon as the children were capable of using garden implements, their father took them, on a fine day, in the spring, to see the two plants he had reared for them, and called after their names. William, having much admired the beauty of these trees filled with blossoms, their father told them,

them a present of the trees in good condition, which would continue to thrive or decay in proportion to the labour or neglect they received.

Thomas, though the youngest son, turned all his attention to the improvement of his tree, by clearing it of insects as soon as he discovered them, and propping up the stem that it might grow perfectly upright. He dug about it, to loosen the earth, that the root might receive nourishment from the warmth of the sun, and the moisture of the dews. No mother could nurse her child more tenderly in its infancy than Thomas did his tree.

His brother William, however, pursued a very different conduct; for he loitered away all his time in the most idle and mischievous manner, one of his principal amusements being to throw stones at people as they passed. He kept company with all the idle boys in the neighborhood, with whom he was continually fighting, and was seldom without either a black eye or a broken skin. His poor tree was neglected, and never thought of, till one day in autumn, when, by chance, seeing his brother's tree loaded with the finest apples, and almost ready to break down with the weight, he ran to his own tree, not doubting that he should find it in the same pleasing condition.

Great, indeed, were his disappointment and surprise, when, instead of finding the tree loaded with excellent fruit, he beheld nothing but a few withered leaves, and branches covered with moss. He instantly went to his father, and complained of his partiality in giving him a tree that was worthless and barren, while his brother's produced the most luxuriant fruit; and he thought that his brother should, at least, give him half of his apples.

His father told him, that it was by no means reasonable that the industrious should give up part of their labour to feed the idle. "If your tree," said he, "has produced you nothing, it is but a just reward of your indolence, since you see what the industry of your brother has gained him. Your tree was equally full of blossoms, and grew in the same soil; but you paid no attention to the culture of it. Your brother suffered no visible insects

to remain on his tree; but you neglected that caution, and suffered them to eat up the very buds. As I cannot bear to see even plants perish through neglect, I must now take this tree from you and give it to your brother, whose care and attention may possibly restore it to its former vigour. The fruit it produces shall be his property, and you must no longer consider yourself as having any right in it. However, you may go to my nursery, and there choose any other you may like better, and try what you can do with it; but if you neglect to take proper care of it, I shall take that also from you, and give it to your brother as a reward for his superior industry and attention."

This had the desired effect on William; who clearly perceived the justice and propriety of his father's reasoning, and instantly went into the nursery to choose the most thriving apple-tree he could meet with. His brother Thomas assisting him in the culture of his tree, advised him in what manner to proceed; and William made the best use of his time, and the instructions he received from his brother. He left off all his mischievous tricks, forsook the company of idle boys, applied himself cheerfully to work, and in autumn received the reward of his labour, his tree being loaded with fruit.

MORAL *and* PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS, *which ought to be committed to memory at an early age.*

Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them.

It is wiser to prevent a quarrel than to revenge it.

Custom is the plague of wise men; but is the idol of fools.

To err is human; to forgive, divine.

He is always rich, who considers himself as having enough.

The golden rule of happiness is to be moderate in your expectations.

It is better to reprove, than to be angry secretly.

Diligence, industry, and submission to advice, are material duties of the young.

Anger may glance into the breast of a wise man, but it rests only in the bosom of fools.

Sincerity and truth are the foundations of all virtue.

By others' faults wise men correct their own.

To mourn without measure, is folly; not to mourn at all, is insensibility.

Truth and error, virtue and vice, are things of an immutable nature.

When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves that we leave them.

Let no event or misfortune make a deeper impression on your mind at the time it happens, than it would after the lapse of a year.

Do unto others as you would they should do unto you.

A man may have a thousand intimate acquaintances, and not a friend among them all.

Industry is the parent of every excellence.

The finest talents would be lost in obscurity, if they were not called forth by study and cultivation.

Idleness is the root of all evil.

The acquisition of knowledge is the most honourable occupation of youth.

Never expect lawyers to settle disputes; nor justice from the decisions of lawyers.

Beware of false reasoning when you are about to inflict an injury which you cannot repair.

He can never have a true friend who is often changing his friendships.

Virtuous youth gradually produces flourishing manhood.

None more impatiently suffer injuries, than those that are most forward in doing them.

No revenge is more heroic, than that which torments envy by doing good.

Money, like manure, does no good till it is spread.

There is no real use in riches, except in the distribution of them.

Deference to others is the golden rule of politeness and of morals.

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable.

Excess of ceremony shews want of breeding.

That politeness is best which excludes all superfluous formality.

By taking revenge of an injury, a man is only even with his enemy; by passing it over, he is superior.

No object is more pleasing to the eye, than the sight of a man whom you have obliged.

No music is so agreeable to the ear, as the voice of one that owns you for his benefactor.

The only benefit to be derived from flattery is, that by hearing what we are not, we may be instructed in what we ought to be.

A wise man will desire no more, than that he may get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and live contentedly.

A contented mind, and a good conscience, will make a man happy in all conditions.

Ingratitude is a crime so shameful, that no man was ever found who would acknowledge himself guilty of it.

Truth is born with us; and we do violence to our nature when we shake off our veracity.

The character of the person who commends you, is to be considered before you set much value on his praise.

A wise man applauds him whom he thinks most virtuous; the rest of the world him who is most powerful or most wealthy.

There is more trouble in accumulating the first hundred, than in the next five thousand.

He who would become rich within a year, is generally a beggar within six months.

As to be perfectly just is an attribute of the divine nature; to be so to the utmost of his abilities, is the glory of man.

No man was ever cast down with the injuries of fortune; unless he had before suffered himself to be deceived by her favours.

Nothing engages more the affections of men, than a polite address, and graceful conversation.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man, than to return injury with kindness.

Philosophy is only valuable, when it serves as the law of life, and not for purposes of ostentation.

There cannot be a greater treachery, than first to raise confidence and then deceive it.

It is as great a point of wisdom to hide ignorance, as to discover knowledge.

No man hath a thorough taste of prosperity, to whom adversity never happened.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs no invention to help it out.

There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune.

In the career of human life, it is as dangerous to play too forward, as too backward a game.

Beware of making a false estimate of your own powers, character, and pretensions.

A lie is always troublesome, and sets a man's invention upon the rack, requiring the aid of many more to support it.

Fix on that course of life which is the most excellent, and habit will render it the most delightful.

A temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular: and his whole life is calm and serene, because it is innocent.

We should take prudent care for the future; but not so as to spoil the enjoyment of the present.

It forms no part of wisdom to be miserable to-day, because we may happen to become so to-morrow.

Blame not before you have examined the truth; understand first, and then rebuke.

An angry man who suppresses his opinions, thinks worse than he speaks.

It is the infirmity of little minds to be captivated by every appearance, and dazzled with every thing that sparkles.

The man who tells nothing, or who tells every thing, will equally have nothing told him.

The lips of talkers will be telling such things as appertain not unto them; but the words of such as have understanding are weighed in the balance.

The heart of fools is in their mouth, but the tongue of the wise is in his heart.

He that is truly polite knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation.

The manners of a well-bred man are equally remote from insipid complaisance, and low familiarity.

A good word is an easy obligation; but not to speak ill, requires only our silence, and costs us nothing.

Wisdom is the grey haire to a man, and unspotted life is the most venerable old age.

Let reason go before every enterprise, and oounsel before every action.

Most men are friends for their own purposes, and will not abide in the day of trouble.

A friend cannot be known in prosperity; and an enemy cannot be hidden in adversity.

He who discovereth secrets loseth his credit, and will never secure valuable friendships.

Honour thy father with thy whole heart, and forget not the kindness of thy mother; how canst thou recompense them the things they have done for thee?

The latter part of a wise man's life is taken up in curing the prejudices and false opinions he had contracted in the former part.

He who tells a lie, is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain it.

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself.

True wisdom consists in the regulation and government of the passions; and not in a technical knowledge of arts and sciences.

Some men miss the prize of prosperity by procrastination, and others lose it by impatience and precipitancy.

Economy is no disgrace: it is better to live on a little, than to outlive a great deal.

Almost all difficulties are to be overcome by industry and perseverance.

A small injury done to another is a great injury done to yourself.

He that sows thistles will not reap wheat.

The weapon of the wise is reason; the weapon of fools is steel.

Never defer that till to-morrow, which can be as well performed to-day.

In your intercourse with the world, a spoonful of oil goes further than a quart of vinegar.

Fools go to law, and knaves prefer the arbitration of lawyers.

You must convince men before you can reform them.

A man's fortunes may always be retrieved, if he has retained habits of sobriety and industry.

No man is ruined who has preserved an unblemished character.

Habits of tenderness towards the meanest animals, beget habits of charity and benevolence towards our fellow-creatures.

ADVICE TO YOUNG PERSONS INTENDED FOR TRADE.

By Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

REMEMBER *that time is money.*—He that can earn ten shillings a day at his labour, and goes abroad, or sits idle one half of that day, though he spends but sixpence during his diversion or idleness, ought not to reckon *that* the only expence; he has spent, or rather thrown away, five shillings besides.

Remember that credit is money.—If a man lets his money lie in my hands after it is due, because he has a good opinion of my credit, he gives me the interest, or so much as I can make of the money during that time. This amounts to a considerable sum where a man has large credit, and makes good use of it.

Remember that money is of a prolific or multiplying nature.—Money can produce money, and its offspring can produce more, and so on. Five shillings turned is six, turned again it is seven and threepence: and so on, till it becomes a hundred pounds. The more there is of it, the more it produces every turning, so that the profits rise quicker and quicker. He that throws away a crown, destroys all that it might have produced, even scores of pounds.

Remember that six pounds a year is but a groat a day.—For this little sum (which may be daily wasted, either in time or expence, unperceived) a man of credit may, on his own security, have the constant possession and use of a hundred pounds. So much in stock, briskly turned by an industrious man, produces great advantage.

Remember this saying, "The good paymaster is lord of another man's purse."—He that is known to pay punctually and exactly to the time he promises, may at any time, and on any occasion, raise all the money his friends can spare. This is sometimes of great use. Next to industry and frugality, nothing contributes more to the raising of a man in the world, than punctuality and justice in all his dealings: therefore never keep borrowed money an hour beyond the time promised, lest a disappointment shut up your friend's purse forever.

The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded.—The sound of the hammer at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard-table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day, and demands it before it is convenient for you to pay him.

Beware of thinking all your own that you possess, and of living accordingly.—This is a mistake that many people who have credit fall into. To prevent this, keep an exact account, for some time, both of your expences and your income. If you take the pains at first to enumerate particulars, it will have this good effect: you will discover how wonderfully small trifling expences mount up to large sums; and will discern what might have been, and may for the future be saved, without occasioning any great inconvenience.

In short, the way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two things, *industry* and *frugality*, that is, waste neither *time* nor *money*, but make the best use of both.

Proper Names which occur in the Old and New Testaments.

A bad don
A bed ne go
A bi a thar
A bim e lech
A bin a dab
A bra ham
Ab sa lom
Ad o ni jah
A grip pa
A has u e rus
A him e lech
A hit o phel
Am a lek ite
A min a dab
An a kims
A nam e lech
An a ni as
An ti christ
Ar che la us
Ar chip pus
Arc tu rus
A re op a gus
Ar i ma the a
Ar ma ged don
Ar tax erx es
Ash ta roth
As ke lon
As syr i a
Ath a li ah
Au gus tus
Ba al Be rith
Ba al Ham on
Bab y lon
Bar a chi ah
Bar je sus
Bar na bas
Bar thol o mew
Bar ti me us
Bar zil la i
Bash e math
Be el ze bub
Be er she ba
Bel shaz zer
Ben ha dad
Beth es da
Beth le hem
Beth sa i da
Bi thyn i a
Bo a ner ges
Cai a phas
Cal va ry
Can da ce
Ca per na um
Cen cre a
Ce sa re a
Cher u bim
Cho ra zin
Cle o phas
Co ni ah
Dam as cus
Dan i el
Deb o rah
Ded a nim
Del i lah
De me tri us
Di ot re phes
Did y mus
Di o nys i us
Dru sil la
E bed me lech
Eb en e zer
Ek rons
El beth el
E le a zer
E li a kim
E li e zer
E li hu
E lim e lech
El i phaz
E liz a beth
El ka nah
El na than
El y mas
Em ma us
Ep a phras
E paph ro di tus
E phe si ans
Eph e sus
Ep i cu re ans
E sar had don
E thi o pi a
Eu roc ly don
Eu ty chus
Fe lix
Fes tus
For tu na tus
Ga bri el
Gad a renes
Gal a ti a
Gal i lee
Ga ma li el
Ged a li ah
Ge ha zi
Ger ge senes
Ger i zim
Gib e on ites
Gid e on
Gol go tha
Go mor rah
Had ad e zer
Ha do ram
Hal le lu jah
Ha nam e el
Han a ni

Han a ni ah
Haz e el
Her mog e nes
He ro di as
Hez e ki ah
Hi e rop o lis
Hil ki ah
Hor o na im
Ho san na
Hy men e us
Ja az a ni ah
Ich a bod
Id u mæ a
Jeb u site
Jed e di ah
Je ho a haz
Je hoi a kim
Je hoi a chin
Je ho ram
Je hosh a phat
Je ho vah
Je phun nah
Jer e mi ah
Jer i cho
Jer o bo am
Je ru sa lem
Jez a bel
Im man u el
Jon a dab
Jon a than
Josh u a
Jo si ah
I sai ah
Ish bo sheth
Ish ma el
Is sa char
Ith a mar
Kei iah
Ke tu rah
Ki ka i on
La chish
La mech
La od i ce a
Laz a rus
Leb a non
Lem u el
Lu ci fer
Lyd i a
Ma ce d[illegible]
Mach p[illegible]
Ma ha na im
Ma nas seh
Ma no ah
Mar a nath a
Mat thew
Maz za roth
Mel chis e dek
Mer i bah
Me ro dach
Mes o po ta mi a
Me thu se lah
Mi chai ah
Mi cha el
Mir i am
Mna son
Mor de cai
Mo ri ah
Na a man
Na o mi
Naph tha li
Na than a el
Naz a rene
Naz a reth
Naz a rite
Neb u chad nez zar
Neb u zar a dan
Ne he mi ah
Rem a li ah
Reph a im
Reu ben
Rim mon
Ru ha mah
Sa be ans
Sa ma ri a
San bal lat
Sap phi ra
Sa rep ta
Sen a che rib
Ser a phim
Shi lo ah
Shim e i
Shu lam ite
Shu nam ite
Sib bo leth
Sil o ah
Sil va nus
Sim e on
Sis e ra
Sol o mon
Steph a nas
Su san nah
Sy ro phe nic i a
Tab e ra
Tab i tha
Te haph ne hes
Ter a phim
Ter tul lus
The oph i lus
Thes sa lo ni ca
Thy a ti ra
Ti mo the us
To bi ah
Vash ti
U phar sin
U ri jah
Uz zi ah
Zac che us

Zar e phath
Zeb e dee
Zech a ri ah
Ze de ki ah
Zeph a ni ah
Ze rub ba bel
Ze lo phe ad
Zer u i ah
Zip po rah

PROPER NAMES *which occur in* ANCIENT *and* MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

Ab er deen
Ab er ist with
Ac a pul co
Ac ar na ni a
Ach æ me ni a
Ach e ron ti a
Ad ri a no ple
Al es san dri a
A mer i ca
Am phip o lis
An da lu si a
An nap o lis
An ti pa ros
Ap pen nines
Arch an gel
Au ren ga bad
Ba bel man del
Bab y lon
Bag na gar
Bar ba does
Bar ce lo na
Ba va ri a
Bel ve dere
Be ne ven to
Bes sa ra bi a
Bis na gar
Bok ha ra
Bo na vis ta
Bos pho rus
Bo rys the nes
Bra gan za
Bran den burg
Bu thra tes
Bus so ra
By zan ti um
Caf fra ri a
Cag li a ri
Cal a ma ta
Cal cut ta
Cal i for ni a
Ca pra ri a
Car a ma ni a
Car tha ge na
Cat a lo ni a
Ce pha lo ni a
Ce pha le na
Ce rau ni a
Cer cy pha læ
Chæ ro ni a
Chal ce do ni a
Chan der na gore
Chris ti a na
Chris ti an o ple
Con nec ti cut
Con stan ti no ple
Co pen ha gen
Cor o man del
Cor y pha si um
Cyc la des
Da ghes tan
Da le car li a
Dal ma ti a
Dam i et ta
Dar da nelles
Dar da ni a
Dau phi ny
De se a da
Di ar be ker
Dia ny sip o lis
Di os cu ri as
Do do na
Dom in go
Do min i ca
Dus sel dorf
Dyr rach i um
Ed in burgh
El e phan ta
E leu the ræ
Ep i dam nus
Ep i dau rus
Ep i pha ni a
Es cu ri al
Es qui maux
Es tre ma du re
E thi o pi a
Eu pa to ri a
Eu ri a nas sa
Fas cel li na
Fer man agh
Fon te ra bi a
For te ven tu ra
Fred er icks burg
Fri u li
Fron tign i ac
Fur sten burg
Gal li pa gos
Gal lip o lis
Gal lo græ ci a
Gan gar i dæ
Gar a man tes
Gas co ny
Ge ne va

Ger ma ny
Gib ral tar
Glou ces ter
Gol con da
Gua de loupe
Guel der land
Gu za rat
Hal i car nas sus
Hei del burg
Hel voet sluys
Her man stadt
Ili e rap o lis
His pa ni o la
Hyr ca ni a
Ja mai ca
Il lyr i cum
In nis kil ling
Is pa han
Kamts chat ka
Kim bol ton
Kon igs burg
La bra dor
Lac e dæ mo ni a
Lamp sa cus
Lan gue doc
Lau ter burg
Leo min ster
Li thu a ni a
Li va di a
Lon don der ry
Lou is burg
Lou i si a na
Lu nen burg
Lux em burg
Lyc a o ni a
Lys i ma chi a

Ma cas ser
Mac e do ni a
Mad a gas car
Man ga lore
Mar a thon
Mar ti ni co
Ma su li pa tam
Med i ter ra ne an
Mes o po ta mi a
Mo no e mu gi
Mo no mo ta pa
Na to li a
Ne ga pa tam
Ne rins koi
Neuf cha teau
Ni ca ra gua
Nic o me di a
Ni cop o lis
No vo go rod
Nu rem berg
Oc za kow
Oo no las ka
Os na burg
O ta hei te
O ver ys sel
Pa lat i nate
Paph la go ni a
Pat a go ni a
Penn syl va ni a
Phi lip ville
Pon di cher ry
Pyr e nees
Qui be ron
Qui lo a
Quir i na lis
Rat is bon

Ra ven na
Ra vens burg
Ro set ta
Rot ter dam
Sal a man ca
Sa mar cand
Sa moi e da
Sar a gos sa
Sar di ni a
Schaff hau sen
Se rin ga pa tam
Si be ri a
Spitz ber gen
Switz er land
Tar ra go na
Thi on ville
Thu rin gi a
Tip pe ra ry
To bols koi
Ton ga ta boo
Tran syl va ni a
Tur co ma ni a
Val en cien nes
Ver o ni ca
Ve su vi us
Vir gin i a
U ran i berg
West ma ni a
West pha li a
Wol fen but tle
Xy le nop o lis
Xy lop o lis
Zan gue bar
Zan zi bar
Zen o do ti a
Zo ro an der

PROPER NAMES *which occur in* ROMAN *and* GRECIAN HISTORY.

Æs chi nes
Ag es i la us
Al ci bi a des
Al ex an der
Al ex an drop o lis
A nac re on
An ax i man der
An doc i des
An tig o nus
An tim a chus
An tis the nes
A pel les
Ar chi me des
Ar e thu sa
Ar is tar chus
A ris ti des
A ris to de mus
Ar is toph a nes
Ar is to tle
Ar tem i do rus
Ath en o do rus
Ba ja zet
Bac chi a dæ
Bel ler o phon
Ber e cyn thi a
Bi sal tæ
Bo a dic e a
Bo e thi us
Bo mil car
Brach ma nes
Bri tan ni cus
Bu ceph a lus
Ca lig u la
Cal lic ra tes
Cal lic rat i das
Cal lim a chus
Cam by ses
Ca mil lus
Car ne a des
Cas san der
Cas si o pe
Cas si ve lau nus
Ce the gus
Char i de mus
Cle oc ri tus
Cle o pa tra
Cli tom a chus
Clyt em nes tra
Col la ti nus
Com a ge na
Con stan tine
Co ri o la nus
Cor ne li a
Cor un ca nus
Cor y ban tes
Cra tip pus
Ctes i phon
Dam a sis tra tus
Da moc ra tes
Dar da nus
Daph ne pho ri a
Da ri us
De ceb a lus
Dem a ra tus
De mon i des
De moc ri tus
De mos the nes
De mos tra tus
Deu ca li on
Di ag o ras
Din dy me ne
Di nom a che
Di o scor i des
Do don i des
Do mit i a nus
E lec try on
El eu sin i a
Em ped o cles
En dym i on
E pam i non das
E paph ro di tus
Eph i al tes
Eph o ri
Ep i char mus
Ep ic te tus
Ep i cu rus
Ep i men i des
Er a sis tra tus
Er a tos the nes
Er a tos tra tus
Er ich tho ni us
Eu me nes
Eu no mus
Eu rip i des
Eu ry bi a des
Eu ryt i on
Eu thy de mus
Eu tych i des
Ex ag o [illegible]
Fa bi us
Fa bric i us
Fa vo ri nus
Fau sti na
Fau stu lus
Fi de næ
Fi den ti a
Fla min i us
Flo ra li a
Ga bi e nus
Ga bin i us
Gan gar i dæ
Gan y me de
Gar a man tes
Gar ga ris
Ger man i cus

Gor di a nus
Gor go nes
Gor goph o ne
Gra ti a nus
Gym nos o phis tæ
Gyn æ co thœ nas
Hal i car nas sus
Har poc ra tes
Hec a tom pho ni a
Heg e sis tra tus
Heg e tor i des
He li o do rus
Hel i co ni a des
He li o ga ba lus
Hel la noc ra tes
He lo tes
He phæs ti on
Her a cli tus
Her cu les
Her mag o ras
Her maph ro di tus
Her mi o ne
Her mo do rus
He ro di tus
Hes per i des
Hi e ron y mus
Hip pag o ras
Hip poc ra tes
Hy a cin thus
Hy dro pho rus
Hys tas pes
I phic ra tes
Iph i ge ni a
I soc ra tes
Ix i on i des
Jo cas ta
Ju gur tha
Ju li a nus
La om e don
Le on i das
Le o tych i des
Le os the nes
Lib o phœ ni ces
Lon gim a nus
Lu per ca li a
Lyc o phron
Lyc o me des
Ly cur gi des
Ly cur gus
Ly sim a chus
Ly sis tra tus
Man ti ne us
Mar cel li nus
Mas i nis sa
Mas sag e tæ
Max im i a nus
Meg a ra
Me gas the nes
Me la nip pi des
Mel e ag ri des
Me nal ci das
Me nec ra tes
Men e la us
Me nœ ce us
Met a git ni a
Mil ti a des
Mith ri da tes
Mne mo sy ne
Mne sim a chus
Nab ar za nes
Na bo nen sis
Nau cra tes
Nec ta ne bus
Ne o cles
Ne op tol e mus
Ni cag o ras
Ni coch ra tes
Nic o la us
Ni com a chus
Nu me ri a nus
Nu mi tor
Oc ta vi a nus
Oli i pus
O lym pi o do rus
Om o pha gi a
On e sic ri tus
On o mac ri tus
Or thag o ras
Os cho pho ri a
Pa ca ti a nus
Pa læph a tus
Pal a me des
Pal i nu rus
Pan ath e næ a
Par rha si us
Pa tro clus
Pau sa ni as
Pel o pon ne sus
Pen the si le a
Phi lip pi des
Phil oc te tes
Phi lom bro tus
Phil o me la
Phil o pœ men
Phi lo steph a nus
Phi los tra tus
Phi lox e nus
Pin da rus
Pis is trat i des
Plei a des
Pol e mo cra ti a
Pol y deu cea
Pol y do rus
Pol y gi ton
Pol yg no tus
Pol y phe mus
Por sen na
Pos i do ni us
Prax it e les
Pro tes i la us

Psam met i chus
Pyg ma li on
Py læm e nes
Py thag o ras
Quin til i a nus
Quir i na li a
Qui ri nus
Qui ri tes
Rhad a man thus
Rom u lus
Ru tu pi nus
San cho ni a thon
Sar dan a pa lus
Sat ur na
Sat ur ni
Sca man c
Scri bo ni a
Se leu ci dæ
Se mir a mis
Se ve ri a nus
Si mon i des
Sis y phus
Soc ra tes
Sog di a nus
Soph o cles
Soph o nis ba
Spith ri da tes
Ste sim bro tus
Ste sich o rus
Stra to ni cus
Sys i gam bis
Sy sim e thres
Te lem a chus
Tha les tri a
The mis to cles
The oc ri tus
The oph a nes
The o pol e mus
Ther mop y læ
Thes moth e tæ
Thi od a mas
Thu cyd i des
Tim o de mus
Ti moph a nes
Tis sa pher nes
Tryph i o do rus
Tyn da rus
Val en tin i a nus
Va le ri a nus
Vel i ter na
Ven u le i us
Ver o doc ti us
Ves pa si a nus
Vi tel li us
Xan tip pus
Xe nag o ras
Xe noc ra tes
Xe noph a nes
Xen o phon
Zen o do rus
Zeux id a mus
Zor o as ter

Rules for pronouncing Proper Names.

C has generally the sound of *k*.

es at the end of names is generally a long syllable like double *e*, as Thales, Tha-les; Archimedes, Ar-chim-e-des.

The dipthong *æ* sounds like short *a*.

The dipthong *æ* sounds like long *e*.

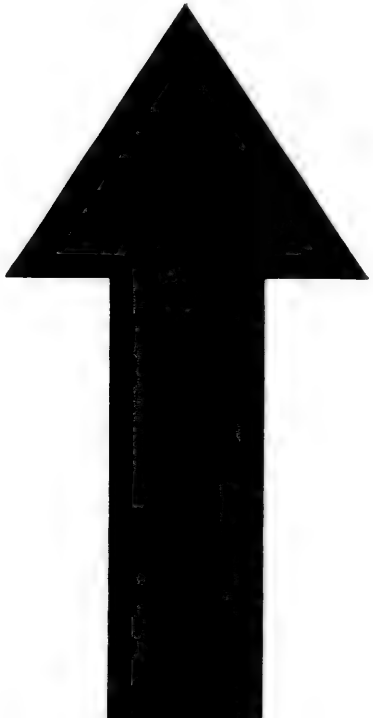
Œ sounds like single *e*.

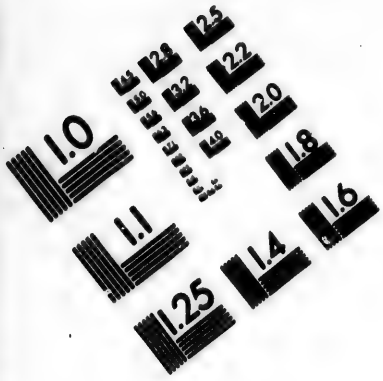
e at the end of many words forms a syllable, as Penelope, Pe-nel-o-pe.

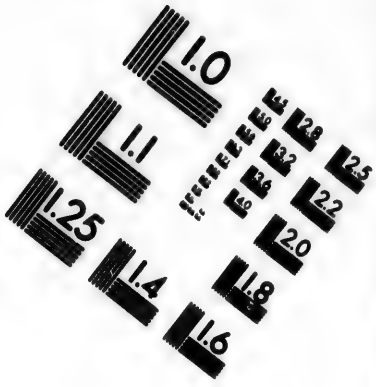
Pt sounds like *t* by itself, as Ptolomy, Tol-o-my.

G has its hard sound in most names.

Ch sounds like *k*, as Christ, Krist; or Antioch, An-ti-ok.







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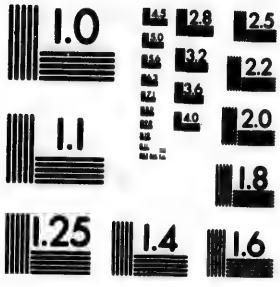

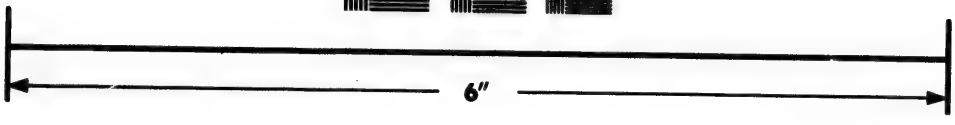

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Alphabetical Collection *of Words, nearly the same in Sound but different in Spelling and Signification.*

Accidence, a book
Accidents, chances
Account, esteem
Accompt, reckoning
Acts, deeds
Ax, hatchet
Hacks, doth hack
Adds, doth add
Adze, a cooper's ax
Ail, to be sick, or to make sick
Ale, malt liquor
Hail, to salute
Hail, frozen rain
Hale, strong
Air, to breathe
Heir, oldest son
Hair, [illegible]
Hare, [illegible]
Are, they be
Ere, before
All, every one
Awl, to bore with
Hall, a large room
Haul, to pull
Allowed, granted
Aloud, with a noise
Alter, [illegible]
Allet, to change
Halter, a rope
Ant, an emmet
Aunt, parent's sister
Haunt, to frequent
Ascent, going up
Assent, agreement
Assistance, help
Assistants, helpers
Augur, a soothsayer
Auger, carpenter's tool
Bail, a surety
Bale, large parcel
Ball, a sphere
Bawl, to cry out
Beau, a fop
Bow, to shoot with
Bear, to carry
Bear, a beast
Bare, naked
Base, mean
Bass, a part in music
Base, bottom
Bays, bay leaves
Be, the verb
Bee, an insect
Beer, to drink
Bier, a carriage for the dead
Bean, a kind of pulse
Been, from to *be*
Beat, to strike
Beet, a root
Bell, to ring
Belle, a young lady
Berry, a small fruit
Bury, to inter
Blew, did blow
Blue, a colour
Boar, a beast
Boor, a clown
Bore, to make a hole
Bore, did bear
Bolt, a fastening
Boult, to sift meal
Boy, a lad
Buoy, a watermark
Bread, baked flour
Bred, brought up
Burrow, a hole in the earth
Borough, a corporation
By, near
Buy, to purchase
Bye, indirectly
Brews, breweth
Bruise, to break
But, except
Butt, two hogsheads
Calendar, almanack
Calender, to smooth

Cannon, a great gun
Canon, a law
Canvas, coarse cloth
Canvass, to examine
Cart, a carriage
Chart, a map
Cell, a cave
Sell, to dispose of
Cellar, under ground
Seller, one who sells
Censer, for incense
Censor, a critic
Censure, blame
Cession, resigning
Session, assize
Centaury, an herb
Century, 100 years
Sentry, a guard
Choler, anger
Collar, for the neck
Ceiling, of a room
Sealing, of a letter
Clause, of a sentence
Claws, of a bird or beast
Coarse, not fine
Course, a race
Corse, a dead body
Complement, the remainder
Compliment, to speak politely
Concert, of music
Consort, a companion
Cousin, a relation
Cozen, to cheat
Council, an assembly
Counsel, advice
Cruise, to sail up and down
Crews, ship's companies
Currant, small fruit
Current, a stream
Creek, of the sea
Creak, to make a noise
Cygnet, a young swan
Signet, a seal
Dear, of great value
Deer, in a park
Dew, moisture
Due, owing
Descent, going down
Dissent, to disagree
Dependance, trust
Dependants, those who are subject
Devices, invention
Devise, contrives
Decease, death
Disease, disorder
Doe, a she deer
Dough, paste
Done, performed
Dun, a colour
Dun, a bailiff
Draught, of drink
Draft, drawing
Urn, a vessel
Earn, to gain by labour
East, a point of the compass
Yeast, barm
Eminent, noted
Imminent, impending
Ewe, a female sheep
Yew, a tree
You, thou, or ye
Hew, to cut
Hue, colour
Hugh, a man's name
Your, a pronoun
Ewer, a kind of jug
Eye, to see with
I, myself
Fain, desirous
Fane, a temple
Feign, to dissemble
Faint, weary
Feint, pretence
Fair, handsome
Fair, merry-making
Fare, charge
Fare, food
Feet, part of the body
Feat, exploit
File, a steel instrument
Foil, to overcome
Fillip, a snap with the finger

Fleap, a man's name
Fir, a tree
Fur, of a skin
Flee, to run away
Flea, an insect
Flew, did fly
Flue, down
Flue, of a chimney
Flour, for bread
Flower, of the field
Forth, abroad
Fourth, the number
Frays, quarrels
Phrase, a sentence
Frances, a woman's name
Francis, a man's name
Gesture, action
Jester, a joker
Gilt, with gold
Guilt, sin
Grate, for fire
Great, [illegible]
Greater, [illegible]
Greater, larger
Groan, sigh
Grown, increased
Guess, to think
Guest, a visiter
Hunt, deer
Heart, in the stomach
Art, skill
Heal, to cure
Heel, part of a shoe
Eel, a fish
Helm, a rudder
Elm, a tree
Hear, the sense
Here, in this place
Heard, did hear
Herd, cattle
I, myself
Hie, to haste
High, lofty
Hire, wages
Ire, great anger
Him, from *he*
Hymn, a song
Hole, a cavity
Whole, not broken
Hoop, for a tub
Whoop, to halloo
Host, a great number
Host, a landlord
Idle, lazy
Idol, an image
Aisle, of a church
Isle, an island
Impostor, a cheat
Imposture, [illegible]sit
In, within
Inn, a public house
Incite, to stir up
Insight, knowledge
Indite, to dictate
Indict, to accuse
Ingenious, skilful
Ingenuous, frank
Intense, excessive
Intents, purposes
Kill, to murder
Kiln, to dry malt
Knave, a rogue
Nave, middle of a wheel
Knead, to work dough
Need, want
Knew, did know
New, not worn
Knight, a title of honour
Night, darkness
Key, for a lock
Quay, a wharf
Knot, to untie
Not, denying
Know, to understand
No, not
Leak, to run out
Leek, a kind of onion
Lease, a demise
Lees, dregs
Leash, three
Lead, metal
Led, conducted
Least, smallest
Lest, for fear
Lessen, to make less
Lesson, in reading
Lo, behold
Low, mean, humble
Loose, slack
Lose, not win
Lore, learning
Lower, more low
Made, finished
Maid, a virgin
Main, chief
Mane, of a horse
Male, he
Mail, armour

Mail, post-coach
Manner, custom
Manor, a lordship
Mare, a she-horse
Mayor, of a town
Marshal, a general
Martial, warlike
Mean, low
Mean, to intend
Mean, middle
Mien, behaviour
Meat, flesh
Meet, fit
Mete, to measure
Medlar, a fruit
Meddler, a busy-body
Message, errand
Messuage, a house
Metal, substance
Mettle, vigour
Might, power
Mite, an insect
Moan, lamentation
Mown, cut down
Moat, a ditch
Mote, spot in the eye
Moor, a fen, or marsh
More, in quantity
Mortar, to pound in
Mortar, made of lime
Muslin, fine linen
Muzzling, tying the mouth
Naught, bad
Nought, nothing
Nay, denying
Neigh, as a horse
Noose, a knot
News, tidings
Oar, to row with
Ore, uncast metal
Of, belonging to
Off, at a distance
Oh, alas!
Owe, to be indebted
Old, aged
Hold, to keep
One, in number
Won, did win
Our, of us
Hour, 60 minutes
Pail, bucket
Pale, colour
Pale, a fence
Pain, torment
Pane, square of glass
Pair, two
Pare, to peel
Pear, a fruit
Palate, of the mouth
Pallet, a painter's board
Pallet, a little bed
Pastor, a minister
Pasture, grazing land
Patience, mildness
Patients, sick people
Peace, quietness
Piece, a part
Peer, a nobleman
Pier, of a bridge
Pillar, a round column
Pillow, to lay the head on
Pint, half a quart
Point, a sharp end
Place, situation
Plaice, a fish
Pray, to beseech
Prey, booty
Precedent, an example
President, governor
Principal, chief
Principle, rule or cause
Raise, to lift
Rays, beams of light
Raisin, dried grape
Reason, argument
Relic, remainder
Relict, a widow
Right, just, true
Right, one hand
Rite, ceremony
Sail, of a ship
Sale, the act of selling
Salary, wages
Celery, an herb
Scent, a smell
Sent, ordered away
Sea, the ocean
See, to view
Seam, joining
Seem, to pretend
So, thus

Sow, to cast seed
Sew, with a needle
Sole, alone
Sole, of the foot
Soul, the spirit
Soar, to mount
Sore, a wound
Some, part
Sum, amount
Straight, direct
Strait, narrow
Sweet, not sour
Suite, attendants
Surplice, white robe
Surplus, over and above
Subtile, fine, thin
Subtle, cunning
Talents, good parts
Talons, claws
Team, of horses
Teem, to overflow
Tenor, intent
Tenure, occupation
Their, belonging to them
There, in that place
Threw, did throw
Through, all along
Thyme, an herb
Time, leisure
Treaties, conventions
Treatise, discourse
Vain, foolish
Vane, a weathercock
Vein, a blood-vessel
Vial, a small bottle
Viol, a fiddle
Wain, a cart, or waggon
Wane, to decrease
Wait, to stay
Weight, for scales
Wet, moist
Whet, to sharpen
Wail, to mourn
While, awhile
Ware, merchandise
Wear, to put on
Were, from *to be*
Where, in what place
Way, road
Weigh, in scales
Wey, a measure
Whey, of milk
Week, seven days
Weak, faint
Weather, state of the air
Whether, if
Wither, to decay
Whither, to which place
Which, what
Witch, a sorceress

Brief Introduction to the Arts and Sciences, including Explanations of some of the Phenomena of Nature.

1. *Agriculture.*—Agriculture, the most useful and important of all pursuits, teaches the nature of soils, and their proper adaptation and management for the production of food for man and beast.—*See Young's Farmer's Kalendar.*

2. *Air.*—The air is a transparent, invisible, elastic fluid, surrounding the earth to the height of several miles. It contains the principles of life and vegetation; and is found by experiment to be eight hundred times lighter than water.

3. *Anatomy.*—Anatomy is the art of dissecting the human body when dead, and of examining and arranging its parts; in order to discover the nature of diseases, and promote the knowledge of medicine and surgery.

4. *Architecture.*—Architecture is the art of planning and erecting all sorts of buildings, according to the best models. It contains five orders, called the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite.

5. *Arithmetic.*—Arithmetic is the art of computing by numbers: and notwithstanding the great variety of its applications, it consists of only four separate operations, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.—*See Joyce's Arithmetic of real life and business.*

6. *Astronomy.*—Astronomy is that grand and sublime science which makes us acquainted with the figure, distances, and revolutions, of the planetary bodies; and with the nature and extent of the universe.

The Planets of our system are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel, and the small planets situated between Jupiter and Mars, lately discovered, and named Juno, Ceres, and Pallas. These revolve about the Sun; and to Jupiter, Saturn, and Herschel, there are thirteen moons exhibited, like that which attends the Earth. Besides these there are Comets, and millions of Fixed Stars, which are probably Suns to other systems.—*See Blair's Grammar of Philosophy.*

7. *Biography.*—Biography records the lives of eminent men, and may be called the science of life and manners. It teaches from experience, and is therefore most useful to youth.—*See the British Nipos and abridged Plutarch.*

8. *Botany.*—Botany is that part of natural history, which treats of vegetables. It arranges them in their proper classes, and describes their structure and use.

9. *Chemistry.*—Chemistry is the science which explains the constituent principles of bodies, the results of their various combinations, and the laws by which these combinations are effected. It is a very entertaining and useful pursuit.

10. *Chronology.*—Chronology teaches the method of computing time, and distinguishing its parts, so as to determine what period has elapsed since any memorable event.

11. *Clouds.*—Clouds are nothing but collections of vapours suspended in the air. They are from a quarter of a mile to four miles high. A fog is a cloud which touches the earth.

12. *Commerce.*—Commerce is the art of exchanging one commodity for another, by buying or selling, with a view to gain. Though private emolument is its origin, it is the bond of society, and by it one country participates in the productions of all others.

13. *Cosmography.*—Cosmography is a description of the world, or the universe, including the earth and infinite space. It divides itself into two parts, Geography and Astronomy.

14. *Criticism.*—Criticism is an art which teaches us to write with propriety and taste; but greatly abused by writers in anonymous reviews, who make a trade of it, and sell their opinions.

15. *Dew.*—Dew is produced from extremely subtile particles of water floating in the air, and condensed by the coolness of the night.

16. *Electricity.*—Electricity is a power in nature which is made to shew itself by friction. If a stick of sealing-wax, or a piece of glass be rubbed upon the coat, or upon a piece of flannel, it will instantly attract pieces

of paper, and other light substances. The power which occasions this attraction is called electricity.

In larger experiments, this power appears in liquid fire, and is of the same nature as lightning. In a particular kind of new experiments, it has lately acquired the name of Galvanism.—*See Blair's Grammar of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.*

17. *Earthquakes.*—An earthquake is a sudden motion of the earth, supposed to be caused by electricity; but the difference in the mode by which earthquakes and lightning are effected, has not yet been clearly ascertained. Others ascribe it to steam generated in caverns of the earth.

18. *Ethics.*—Ethics, or Morals, teach the science of proper conduct according to the respective situations of men.

19. *Geography.*—Geography is that science which makes us acquainted with the constituent parts of the globe, and its distribution into land and water. It also teaches us the limits and boundaries of countries; and their peculiarities, natural and political. It is the eye and the key of history.

20. *Geometry.*—This sublime science teaches the relations of magnitude, and the properties of surfaces. In an extended sense, it is the science of demonstration. It includes the greater part of mathematics, and is generally preferred to logic in teaching the art of reasoning.

21. *Hail.*—Hail is formed from rain congealed in its descent by the coolness of the atmosphere.

22. *History.*—History is a narration of past facts and events, relative to all ages and nations. It is the guide of the statesman, and the favourite study of the enlightened scholar. It is, or ought to be, the common school of mankind, equally open and useful to princes and subjects.

23. *Law.*—The rule of right; but owing to professional sophistry and chicanery, too often the rule of wrong. To correct its abuse in England, Juries of twelve honest men are appointed to decide all questions according to common sense, and the decisions or arbitrations of lawyers are always carefully avoided.

24. *Logic.*—Logic is the art of employing reason efficaciously in inquiries after truth, and in communicating the result to others.

25. *Mechanics.*—Mechanics teach the nature and laws of motion, the action and force of moving bodies, and the construction and effects of machines and engines.

26. *Medicine.*—The art of medicine consists in the knowledge of the disorders to which the human body is subject, and in applying proper remedies to remove or relieve them.

27. *Metaphysics.*—Metaphysics may be considered as the science of the mind. From the nature of the subjects about which it is employed, it cannot lead to absolute certainty.

28. *Mists.*—Mists are a collection of vapours, commonly rising from fenny places or rivers, and becoming more visible as the light of the day decreases. When a mist ascends high in the air, it is called a cloud.

29. *Music.*—Music is the practice of harmony, arising from a combination of melodious sounds in songs, concerts, &c.

30. *Natural History.*—Natural history includes a description of the forms and instincts of animals, the growth and properties of vegetables and minerals, and whatever else is connected with nature.

31. *Optics.*—The science of Optics treats of vision, whether performed by the eye, or assisted by instruments. It teaches the construction and use of telescopes, microscopes, &c.

32. *Painting.*—Painting is one of the fine arts; and by a knowledge of the principles of drawing and the effects of colours, it teaches to represent all sorts of objects. A good painter must possess an original genius.

33. *Pharmacy.*—Pharmacy is the science of the apothecary. It teaches the choice, preparation and mixture of medicines.

34. *Philosophy.*—Philosophy is the study of nature, of mind, and of morals, on the principles of reason.

35. *Physics.*—Physics treat of nature, and explain the phenomena of the material world.

36. *Poetry.*—Poetry is a speaking picture; representing real or fictitious events by a succession of mental imagery, generally delivered in measured numbers. It at once refines the heart, and elevates the soul.

37. *Rain.*—Rain is produced from clouds, condensed, or run together by the cold; which, by their own weight, fall in drops of water. When they fall with violence, they are supposed to be impelled by the attraction of electricity.

38. *Rainbow.*—The rainbow is produced by the refraction and reflection of the sun's beams from falling drops of rain. An artificial rainbow may be produced by means of a garden engine, the water from which must be thrown in a direction contrary to that of the sun.

39. *Religion.*—Religion is the worship offered to the Supreme Being, in the manner that we conceive to be the most agreeable to his will, in order to procure his blessing in this life, and happiness in a future state.

40. *Sculpture.*—Sculpture is the art of carving or hewing stone and other hard substances into images.

41. *Snow.*—Snow is congealed water or clouds; the particles of which freezing, and touching each other, descend in beautiful flakes.

42. *Surgery.*—Surgery is that branch of the healing art which consists in manual operations by the help of proper instruments, or in cutting wounds by suitable applications.

43. *Thunder and Lightning.*—These awful phenomena are occasioned by the power called electricity. Lightning consists of an apparent stream of the electrical fire, or fluid, passing between the clouds and the earth; and the thunder is nothing more than the explosion, with its echoes.

Thunder and lightning bear the same relation to each other as the flash and the report of a cannon; and by the space of time which occurs between them in both cases, their distance from a particular spot may be known, reckoning 1142 feet for every moment.

44. *Tides.*—The tides are the periodical flux and reflux of the sea, which generally happen twice in every six hours. The tides are occasioned by the united attraction exercised by the moon and sun upon the waters.

45. *Versification.*—Versification is the arranging of words and syllables in such equal order, as to produce that harmony which distinguishes poetry from prose. Verse may be either blank or in rhyme. In blank verse, the last words of the line do not correspond in sound as they do in rhyme.

N. B. For further particulars on all these and many other subjects, the tutor should put into the hands of his pupils, Blair's Universal Preceptor, or General Grammar of Arts, Sciences, and Knowledge; or Watkins's Portable Encyclopædia; or Blair's Grattier of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY.

The circumference of the globe is 360 degrees: each degree containing 69 and a half English, or 60 geographical miles: and it is divided into four great divisions; *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*.

The figure of the earth is that of a globe or ball, the circumference of which, or a line surrounding its surface, measures about twenty-five thousand miles: the diameter, or a line drawn through the centre, from one side to the other, is nearly eight thousand miles. The whole is a vast body of land and water.

The parts of land are continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, promontories, capes, coasts, and mountains.

A CONTINENT is a large portion of land containing several regions or kingdoms, which are not entirely separated by seas; as Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

An ISLAND is a tract of land surrounded by water; as Great Britain, Ireland, and Iceland.

A PENINSULA is a tract of land surrounded by water, except at one narrow neck, by which it joins to the neighbouring continent; as the Morea in Greece, the Crimea in Tartary.

An Isthmus is that neck of land which joins a peninsula to the continent; as Corinth, in Greece; and Precop, in Tartary.

A Promontory is an elevated point of land stretching itself into the sea, the end of which is called a Cape; as the Cape of Good Hope, and Cape Verd, in Africa; and Cape Horn, in South America.

Mountains are elevated portions of land, towering above the neighbouring country; as the Apennines, in Italy; the Pyrenees, between France and Spain; the Alps in Switzerland; and the Andes, in South America.

The parts into which the waters are distributed are oceans, seas, lakes, straits, gulphs, bays, creeks, and rivers.

The land is divided into two great continents, besides islands, the eastern and the western continents.

The Eastern Continent comprehends Europe, on the north-west; Asia, on the north-east; and Africa, joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez, which is only sixty miles in breadth, on the south.

The Western Continent consists of North and South America, united by the isthmus of Darien, which, in the narrowest part, is only twenty-five miles across, from ocean to ocean.

Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with some impropriety, are denominated the four quarters of the world. They differ greatly from each other in extent of country, in the nature of the climate, and the productions of the soil; in the manners, complexion, and character of their inhabitants; and in their forms of government, their national customs, and religion.

The population of these great divisions of the globe is by no means equal and proportionate. Asia, which has always been considered as the quarter first occupied by the human race, is supposed to contain about 500,000,000 of inhabitants. The population of Africa may be 100,000,000; of America, 25,000,000; and 150,000,000 are assigned to Europe; whilst New Holland and the isles of the Pacific probably do not contain above half a million.

The immense spaces, which lie between these great continents, are filled by the waters of the Pacific, the Atlantic, and the Indian Oceans, and of the seas about the Poles.

The PACIFIC OCEAN occupies nearly half the surface of the globe, from the eastern shores of New Holland to the western coasts of America. Separately considered, the Pacific receives but few rivers, the chief being the Amur from Tartary, and the Hoan Ho, and Kian Ku, from China; while the principal rivers of America run towards the east.

The ATLANTIC or WESTERN OCEAN, which is the next in importance, divides the old continent from the new.

The INDIAN OCEAN lies between the East Indies and Africa.

The seas between the arctic and antarctic circles and the poles, have been styled the ARCTIC and ANTARCTIC OCEANS; the latter, indeed, being only a continuation of the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans; while the Arctic sea is partly embraced by continents, and receives many important rivers.

EUROPE.

EUROPE is the most important division of the globe, though it is the smallest. The temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, the progress of the arts and sciences, and the establishment of a mild and pure religion, render it eminently superior to the others.

It is divided into several powerful kingdoms and states; of which Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, and Russia, are the principal.

The names of the chief nations of Europe, and their capital cities, &c. are as follow:

Countries.	*Capitals.*	*Countries.*	*Capitals.*
Norway and Denmark.	Copenhagen	Wirtemburg	Stutgard
Sweden	Stockholm	Saxony	Dresden
Russia	Petersburgh	England	London
Prussia	Berlin	Scotland	Edinburgh
Austria	Vienna	Ireland	Dublin
Bavaria	Munich	Batavia (or Holland)	Amsterdam

Countries.	Capitals.	Countries.	Capitals.
France	Paris	Naples	Naples
Spain	Madrid	Hungary	Buda
Portugal	Lisbon	Turkey	Constantinople
Switzerland	Bern, &c.	Greece	Athens
Italy	Milan	Republic of the Seven Islands	Cefalonia
Etruria	Florence		
Popedom	Rome		

ASIA.

THOUGH, in the revolutions of times and events, Asia has lost much of its original distinction, still it is entitled to a very high rank for its amazing extent, for the richness and variety of its productions, the beauty of its surface, and the benignity of its soil and climate.

It was in Asia that the human race was first planted; it was here that the most memorable transactions in Scripture history took place; and here the sun of science shot its morning-rays, but only to beam with meridian lustre on Europe.

The names of the principal Asiatic nations, and their capital cities, are:

Countries.	Capitals.	Countries.	Capitals.
China	Pekin	India	Calcutta
Persia	Teheran	Tibet	Lassa
Arabia	Mecca	Japan	Jeddo

In Asia are situated the immense islands of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Ceylon, New Holland, and the Philippines.

AFRICA.

THIS division of the Globe lies to the south of Europe; and is surrounded on all sides by the sea; except a narrow neck of land called the Isthmus of Suez, which unites it to Asia. It is about four thousand three hundred miles long, and four thousand two hundred broad; and is chiefly situated within the torrid zone.

Except the countries occupied by the Egyptians, those venerable fathers of learning, and the Carthaginians, who were once the rivals of the powerful empire of Rome, this extensive tract has always been sunk in gross barbarism, and degrading superstition.

The names of the principal African nations, and their capital cities, are:

Countries.	Capitals.	Countries.	Capitals.
Morocco	Morocco, Fes	Zaara	Tegessa
Algiers	Algiers	Negroland	Madinga
Tunis	Tunis	Guinea	Benin
Tripoli	Tripoli	Nubia	Dangola
Egypt	Cairo	Abyssinia	Gondar
Biledulgerid	Dara	Abex	Suaquam.

AMERICA.

This division is frequently called the New World. It was unknown to the rest of the globe till discovered by Columbus, in the year 1492. Its riches and its fertility allured adventurers, and the principal nations of Europe planted colonies on its coasts.

Spain, Portugal, England, and France, occupied such tracts as were originally discovered by their respective subjects; and with little regard to the rights of the original natives, drove them to the internal parts, or wholly extirpated them.

The soil and climate of America are as various as nature can produce. Extending nearly nine thousand miles in length, and three thousand in breadth, it includes every degree of heat and cold, of plenty and sterility.

The great division of the continent of America, is into North and South; commencing at the isthmus of Darien, which in some places is little more than thirty miles over.

The numerous islands between these two divisions of this continent are known by the name of the West Indies.

NORTH AMERICA is thus divided:

UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Capitals.	Countries.	Capitals.
Georgia " " " "	Savannah	Vermont " " " "	Bennington
South Carolina " "	Columbia	Connecticut " " "	Hartford
North Carolina " "	Newburn	New Hampshire "	Portsmouth
Virginia " " " "	Richmond	Massachusetts " "	Boston
Maryland " " " "	Annapolis	Kentucky " " "	Lexington
Pennsylvania " "	Philadelphia	Tennessee " " " "	Knoxville
New Jersey " " "	Trenton	Louisiana " " " "	New Orleans
New York " " " "	New York	Ohio	
Rhode Island " "	Providence		

SPANISH POSSESSIONS.		BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	
Countries.	*Capitals.*	*Countries.*	*Capitals.*
Florida	St. Augusta	Upper Canada, Lower Canada	Quebec
Mexico	Mexico	Hudson's Bay	Fort York
New Mexico	St. Fee	Newfoundland	St. John's
California	St. Juan	Nova Scotia	Halifax
		New Brunswick	St. John's

SOUTH AMERICA is divided into the following parts:

Countries.	*Chief Places.*	*Belongs to*
Terra Firma	Panama	Spain
Peru	Lima	Ditto
Amazonia		
Guiana	Surinam	Holland
	Cayenne	France
Brazil	St. Sebastian	Portugal
Paraguay	Buenos Ayres	Spain
Chili	St. Jago	Ditto
Patagonia		

GREAT BRITAIN is an island 700 miles long and from 150 to 300 broad, bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean, on the South by the English Channel, on the East by the German Ocean, on the West by St. George's Channel; and contain England, Wales, and Scotland.

ENGLAND is divided into the following Counties:

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*	*Counties.*	*Chief Towns.*
Northumberland	Newcastle	Buckinghamshire	Aylesbury
Durham	Durham	Northamptonshire	Northampton
Cumberland	Carlisle	Bedfordshire	Bedford
Westmoreland	Appleby	Huntingdonshire	Huntingdon
Yorkshire	York	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge
Lancashire	Lancaster	Norfolk	Norwich
Cheshire	Chester	Suffolk	Bury
Shropshire	Shrewsbury	Essex	Chelmsford
Derbyshire	Derby	Hertfordshire	Hertford
Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	Middlesex	London
Lincolnshire	Lincoln	Kent	Canterbury
Rutland	Oakham	Surry	Guildford
Leicestershire	Leicester	Sussex	Chichester
Staffordshire	Stafford	Berkshire	Abingdon
Warwickshire	Warwick	Hampshire	Winchester
Worcestershire	Worcester	Wiltshire	Salisbury
Herefordshire	Hereford	Dorsetshire	Dorchester
Monmouthshire	Monmouth	Somersetshire	Wells
Gloucestershire	Gloucester	Devonshire	Exeter
Oxfordshire	Oxford	Cornwall	Launceston

SCOTLAND is divided into the following Shires:

Shires.	*Chief Towns.*	*Shires.*	*Chief Towns.*
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Argyle	Inverary
Haddington	Dunbar	Perth	Perth
Merse	Dunse	Kincardin	Bervie
Roxburg	Jedburg	Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Selkirk	Selkirk	Inverness	Inverness
Peebles	Peebles	Nairne & Cromartie	Nairne, Cromartie
Lanark	Glasgow	Fife	St. Andrew's
Dumfries	Dumfries	Forfar	Montrose
Wigtown	Wigtown	Bamff	Bamff
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	Sutherland	Strathy, Darnoch
Ayr	Ayr	Clacmannan & Kinross	Clacmannan, Kinross
Dunbarton	Dunbarton	Ross	Taine
Bute & Caithness	Rothsay	Elgin	Elgin
Renfrew	Renfrew	Orkney	Kirkwall
Stirling	Stirling		
Linlithgow	Linlithgow		

WALES is divided into the following Counties:

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*	*Counties.*	*Chief Towns.*
Flintshire	Flint	Radnorshire	Radnor
Denbighshire	Denbigh	Brecknockshire	Brecknock
Montgomeryshire	Montgomery	Glamorganshire	Cardiff
Anglesea	Beaumaris	Pembrokeshire	Pembroke
Caernarvonshire	Caernarvon	Cardiganshire	Cardigan
Merionethshire	Harlech	Caermarthenshire	Caermarthen

IRELAND, 300 miles long and 150 broad, is divided into four Provinces; Leinster, Ulster, Connaught, and Munster. These four provinces are subdivided into the following counties:

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*	*Counties.*	*Chief Towns.*
Dublin	Dublin	Antrim	Carrickfergus
Louth	Drogheda	Londonderry	Derry
Wicklow	Wicklow	Tyrone	Omagh
Wexford	Wexford	Fermanath	Enniskilling
Longford	Longford	Donegal	Lifford
East Meath	Trim	Leitrim	Carrick on Shannon
West Meath	Mullingar	Roscommon	Roscommon
King's County	Philipstown	Mayo	Ballinrobe
Queen's County	Maryborough	Sligo	Sligo
Kilkenny	Kilkenny	Galway	Galway
Kildare	Naas & Athy	Clare	Ennis
Carlow	Carlow	Cork	Cork
Down	Downpatrick	Kerry	Tralee
Armagh	Armagh	Limerick	Limerick
Monaghan	Monaghan	Tipperary	Clonmel
Cavan	Cavan	Waterford	Waterford

*** *For further details of Geography, the Pupil should consult the various Geographical Works of Goldsmith.*

EPOCHS IN HISTORY,

From the Creation of the World, to the Year 1815; abstracted from DR. ROBINSON'S *Grammar of History.*

Before Christ.

4004 Creation of the world
3875 The murder of Abel
2348 The deluge
2247 The tower of Babel built
2100 Semiramis, queen of the Assyrian empire, flourished
2000 The birth of Abraham
1728 Joseph sold into Egypt
1571 The birth of Moses
1451 The Israelites under Joshua, pass the river Jordan
1400 Sisostris the Great, king of Egypt
1184 Troy taken
1117 Samson betrayed to the Philistines
1095 Saul anointed
1070 Athens governed by archons
1048 Jerusalem taken by David
1004 Solomon's dedication of the temple
926 The birth of Lycurgus
907 Homer supposed to have flourished
753 The building of Rome
587 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar
539 Pythagoras flourished
536 Cyrus founded the Persian empire
525 Cambyses conquered Egypt
520 Confucius flourished
515 The temple of Jerusalem finished

Before Christ.

490 The battle of Marathon
431 Beginning of the Peloponnesian war
390 Plato, and other eminent Grecians flourished
336 Philip of Macedon killed
323 The death of Alexander the Great, aged 33, after founding the Macedonian empire
322 Demosthenes put to death
264 Beginning of the Punic war
218 The second Punic war began. Hannibal passed the Alps
187 Antiochus the Great defeated and killed
149 The third Punic war began
146 Carthage destroyed by Publius Scipio
107 Cicero born
55 Cæsar's first expedition against Britain
48 The battle of Pharsalia, between Pompey and Cæsar
44 Cæsar killed in the senate-house, aged 56
31 The battle of Actium. Marc Antony and Cleopatra defeated by Augustus
8 Augustus became emperor of Rome, and the Roman empire was at its greatest extent
4 Our Saviour's birth

Christian Æra.

14 Augustus died at Nola
27 John baptized our Saviour
33 Our Saviour's crucifixion
36 St. Paul converted
43 Claudius's expedition into Britain
53 Caractacus carried in chains to Rome
61 Boadicea, the British queen, defeats the Romans
70 Titus destroys Jerusalem

A. C.

286 The Roman empire attacked by the northern nations
319 The Emperor Constantine favoured the Christians
325 The first general Council of Nice
406 The Goths and Vandals spread into France and Spain
410 Rome taken and plundered by Alaric
426 The Romans leave Britain
449 The Saxons arrive in Britain
455 Rome taken by Genseric
536 Rome taken by Belisarius
597 St. Augustin arrives in England
606 The power of the Popes began
622 The flight of Mahomet
637 Jerusalem taken by the Saracens
774 Pavia taken by Charlemagne
828 The seven kingdoms of England united under Egbert
886 The university of Oxford founded by Alfred the Great
1013 The Danes, under Sueno, got possession of England
1065 Jerusalem taken by the Turks
1066 The conquest of England, under William, duke of Normandy, since called William the Conqueror
1096 The first crusade to the Holy Land
1147 The second crusade
1172 Henry II. took possession of Ireland
1189 The kings of England and France went to the Holy Land
1192 Richard I. defeated Saladin, at Ascalon
1215 Magna Charta signed by king John
1227 The Tartars under Gingiskan, over-ran the Saracen empire
1283 Wales conquered by Edward the First
1295 The regular succession of the English parliaments began
1346 The battle of Cressy
1356 The battle of Poictiers
1381 Wat Tyler's insurrection
1399 Richard II. deposed and murdered. Henry IV. became king
1400 Battle of Damascus, between Tamerlane and Bajazet
1420 Henry V. conquered France
1420 Constantinople taken by the Turks
1423 Henry VI. an infant, crowned king of France, at Paris
1440 The art of steel-engraving applied to printing with blocks
1483 The two sons of Edward the Fourth murdered in the Tower, by order of their uncle Richard, who ascended the throne
1485 The battle of Bosworth, between Richard III. and Henry VII.
1497 The Portuguese first sail to the East Indies
1517 The Reformation begun by Luther
1534 The Reformation begun in England, under Henry VIII.
1588 The destruction of the Spanish Armada
1602 Queen Elizabeth died, and James I. of Scotland, ascended the English throne
1608 The invention of telescopes
1642 Charles I. demanded the five members
1645 The battle of Naseby

A. C.

1649 King Charles beheaded
1660 The restoration of Charles II.
1666 The great fire of London
1688 The Revolution in England, James II. expelled, and William and Mary crowned
1704 Victory over the French, at Blenheim, gained by John, duke of Marlborough
1714 Queen Anne dies, and George the First, of Hanover, ascends the throne of England
1718 Charles the Twelfth of Sweden killed, aged 36
1727 Sir Isaac Newton died
1760 George II. died
1775 The American war commenced
1783 America acknowledged independent
1789 The revolution in France
1793 Louis XVI. beheaded

A. C.

1798 The victory of the Nile, by Nelson
1799 Bonaparte made First Consul of France
1803 War re-commenced between France and England
1805 The victory of Trafalgar, gained by Nelson, who was killed
1808 The empire of the French, under Napoleon Bonaparte, extended over France, Italy, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Holland and Spain
1811 George, Prince of Wales, declared Regent
1812 The burning of Moscow
1814 Napoleon abdicated the Throne of France, and the Bourbons restored
1815 Napoleon returned from Elba.

BRIEF SURVEY OF THE UNIVERSE.

WHEN the shades of night have spread their veil over the plains, the firmament manifests to our view its grandeur and its riches. The sparkling points with which it is studded, are so many suns suspended by the Almighty in the immensity of space, for the worlds which roll round them.

"The Heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy-work." The royal poet, who expressed himself with such loftiness of sentiment, was not aware that the stars which he contemplated were in reality suns. He anticipated these times; and first sung that majestic hymn, which future and more enlightened ages should chant forth in praise to the Founder of Worlds.

The assemblage of these vast bodies is divided into different Systems, the number of which probably surpasses the grains of sand which the sea casts on its shores.

Each system has at its centre a star, or sun, which shines by its own native light: and round which several orders of opake globes revolve, reflecting with more or less brilliancy the light they borrow from it, and which renders them visible.

What an august, what an amazing conception, does this give of the works of the Creator! thousands of thousands of suns, multiplied without end, and ranged all around us at immense distances from

each other; attended by ten thousand times ten thousand worlds, all in rapid motion, yet calm, regular, and harmonious, invariably keeping the paths prescribed them; and these worlds, doubtless, peopled with millions of beings, formed for endless progression in perfection and felicity!

From what we know of our own system, it may be reasonably concluded that all the rest are with equal wisdom contrived, situated, and provided with accommodations for rational inhabitants. Let us therefore take a survey of the system to which we belong, the only one accessible to us; and thence we shall be the better enabled to judge of the nature of the other systems of the universe.

Those stars which appear to wander among the heavenly host, are the planets. The primary or principal ones have the sun for the common centre of their periodical revolutions; while the others, or secondary ones, which are called satellites or moons, move round their primaries, accompanying them in their annual orbits.

Our Earth has one satellite or moon, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and Herschel six. Saturn has, besides, a luminous and beautiful ring, surrounding his body, and detached from it.

We know that our solar system consists of twenty-seven planetary bodies, but we are not certain that there are not more. The number known has been considerably augmented since the invention of telescopes; and by more perfect instruments, and more accurate observers, may perhaps be further increased.

Modern astronomy has not only thus shown us new planets, but has also to our senses enlarged the boundaries of the solar system. The comets, which, from their fallacious appearance, their tail, their beard, the diversity of their directions, and their sudden appearance and disappearance, were anciently considered as meteors, are found to be a species of planetary bodies: their long tracks are now calculated by astronomers; who can foretel their periodical return, determine their place, and account for their irregularities. Many of these bodies at present revolve round the sun: though the orbits which they trace round him are so extensive, that centuries are necessary for them to complete a single revolution.

In short, from modern astronomy we learn that the stars are innumerable; and that the constellations, in which the ancients reckoned but a few, are now known to contain thousands. The heavens, as known to the philosophers Thales and Hipparchus, were very poor, when compared to the state in which they are shewn by later astronomers.

The diameter of the orbit which our earth describes, is more than a hundred and ninety millions of miles; yet this vast extent almost vanishes into nothing, and becomes a mere point, when the sun measures it as a measure to ascertain the distance of the fixed stars. What then must be the real bulk of these luminaries, which is perceptible by us at such an enormous distance! The sun is above a million times greater than all the earth, and more than five hundred

times greater than all the planets taken together; and if the stars are suns, as we have every reason to suppose, they undoubtedly equal or exceed it in size.

While the planets perform their periodical revolutions round the sun, by which the course of their year is regulated, they turn round their own centres, by which they obtain the alternate succession of day and night.

Our earth or globe, which seems so vast in the eyes of the frail beings who inhabit it, and whose diameter is above seven thousand nine hundred and seventy miles, is yet nearly a thousand times smaller than Jupiter, which appears to the naked eye as little more than a shining atom.

A rare, transparent, and elastic substance, surrounds the earth to a certain height. This substance is the air or atmosphere, the region of the winds: an immense reservoir of vapours, which, when condensed into clouds, either embellish the sky by the variety of their figures and the richness of their colouring; or astonish us by the rolling thunder, or flashes of lightning, that escape from them. Sometimes they melt away; and at other times are condensed into rain or hail, supplying the deficiences of the earth with the superfluity of heaven.

The moon, the nearest of all the planets to the earth, is that of which we have the most knowledge. Its globe always presents to us the same face, because it turns round upon its axis in precisely the same space of time in which it revolves round the earth.

It has its phases, or gradual and periodical increase and decrease of light, according to its position in respect to the sun, which enlightens it, and the earth, on which it reflects the light that it has received.

The face of the moon is divided into bright and dark parts. The former seem to be land, and the latter to resemble our seas.

In the luminous spots there have been observed some parts which are brighter than the rest; these project a shadow, the length of which has been measured, and its track ascertained. Such parts are mountains, higher than ours in proportion to the size of the moon: whose tops may be seen gilded by the rays of the sun, at the quadratures of the moon; the light gradually descending to their feet, till they appear entirely bright. Some of these mountains stand by themselves, while in other places there are long chains of them.

Venus has, like the moon, her phases, spots, and mountains. The telescope discovers also spots in Mars and Jupiter. Those in Jupiter form belts: and considerable changes have been seen among these; as if of the ocean's overflowing the land, and again leaving it dry by its retreat.

Mercury, Saturn, and Herschel, are comparatively but little known: the first, because he is too near the sun; the last two, because they are so remote from it.

Lastly, the Sun himself has spots, which seem to move with regularity; and the size of which equals, and very often exceeds, the surface of our globe.

Every thing in the universe is systematical; all is combination, affinity, and connexion.

From the relations which exist between all parts of the world, and by which they conspire to one general end, results the harmony of the world.

The relations which unite all the worlds to one another, constitute the harmony of the universe.

The beauty of the world is founded in the harmonious diversity of the beings that compose it; in the number, the extent, and the quality, of their effects; and in the sum of happiness that arises from it.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM AND ZODIAC.

THE *Sun* revolving on his axis turns,
And with creative fire intensely burns;
First *Mercury* completes his transient year,
Glowing, refulgent, with reflected glare;
Bright *Venus* occupies a wider way,
The early harbinger of night and day;
More distant still *our globe* terraqueous turns,
Nor chills intense, nor fiercely heated burns;
Around her rolls the lunar orb of light,
Trailing her silver glories thro' the night;
Beyond our globe the sanguine *Mars* displays
A strong reflection of primeval rays;
Next belted *Jupiter* far distant gleams,
Scarcely enlightened with the solar beams;
With four unfix'd receptacles of light,
He towers majestic thro' the spacious height;
But farther yet the tardy *Saturn* lags,
And six attendant luminaries drags;
Investing with a double ring his pace,
He circles thro' immensity of space.
On the earth's orbit see the various signs,
Mark where the Sun, our year completing, shines:
First the bright *Ram* his languid ray improves;
Next glowing wat'ry thro' the *Bull* he moves;
The prolific *Twins* admit his genial ray;
Now burning, thro' the *Crab* he takes his way;
The *Lion*, flaming, bears the solar power;
The *Virgin* faints beneath the sultry shower.
Next the just *Balance* weighs his equal force,
The slimy *Serpent* swelters in his course;
The sable *Archer* clouds his languid face;
The *Goat* with tempests urges on his race;
Now in the *Water* his faint beams appear,
And the cold *Fishes* end the circling year.

Periods, Distances, Sizes, and Motions of the Globes, composing the Solar System.

Sun and Planets.	*Annual Period round the Sun.*	*Diameter in miles.*	*Dist. from the Sun in E. miles.*	*Hourly motion.*
SUN.....	.....	820,000	.....	.....
Mercury..	87 d. 23 h.	3,160	37,000,000	95,000
Venus.....	224 d. 17 h.	9,360	69,000,000	69,000
Earth.....	365 d. 6 h.	7,970	95,000,000	58,000
Moon.....	365 d. 6 h.	2,180	95,000,000	2,300
Mars.....	686 d. 23 h.	5,150	145,000,000	47,000
Jupiter...	4332 d. 12 h.	94,100	495,000,000	25,000
Saturn....	10759 d. 7 h.	77,950	908,000,000	18,000
Herschel..	5484-5 d. 1 h.	35,109	1800,000,000	7,000

Besides several hundred Comets which revolve round the Sun in fixed, but unascertained periods, and four small planets between Mars and Jupiter, called Asteroids.

POETRY.

1. THE BEGGAR'S PETITION.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling steps have borne him to your door,
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span;
Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bless your store.

These tatter'd clothes my poverty bespeak,
These hoary locks proclaim my lengthen'd years,
And many a furrow in my grief-worn cheek,
Has been a channel to a flood of tears.

Yon house erected on the rising ground,
With tempting aspect drew me from the road;
For Plenty there a residence has found,
And Grandeur a magnificence abode.

Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor!
Here, as I crav'd a morsel of their bread,
A pamper'd menial drove me from the door,
To seek a shelter in an humbler shed.

Oh! take me to your hospitable dome;
Keen blows the wind, and piercing is the cold!
Short is my passage to the friendly tomb;
For I am poor and miserably old.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling steps have borne him to your door,
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span;
Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bless your store.

4. THE TWENTY-THIRD PSALM.

By Addison.

The Lord my pasture shall prepare,
And feed me with a shepherd's care;
His presence shall my wants supply,
And guard me with a watchful eye;
My noon-day walks he shall attend,
And all my midnight hours defend.

When in the sultry globe I faint,
Or on the thirsty mountain pant;
To fertile vales, and dewy meads,
My weary wand'ring steps he leads;
Where peaceful rivers, soft and slow,
Amidst the verdant landscape flow.

Though in the paths of death I tread,
With gloomy horrors overspread;
My steadfast heart shall fear no ill;
For thou, O Lord! art with me still.
Thy friendly crook shall give me aid,
And guide me through the dreadful shade.

Though in a bare and rugged way,
Through devious lonely wilds I stray,
Thy bounty shall my pains beguile:
The barren wilderness shall smile,
With sudden greens and herbage crown'd,
And streams shall murmur all around.

5. THE POOR MOUSE's PETITION.

Found in the Trap where he had been confined all Night.

By Mrs. Barbauld.

O! hear a pensive prisoner's prayer,
For liberty that sighs;
And never let thine heart be shut
Against the wretch's cries.

For here forlorn and [illegible] sit
Within the wi[illegible]
And tremble at th[illegible] morning morn,
Which brings impending fate.

If e'er thy breast with freedom glow'd,
And spurn'd a tyrant's chain,
Let not thy strong oppressive force
A free-born mouse detain.

Oh! do not stain with guiltless blood
Thy benefactor's hearth,
Nor triumph that thy wiles betray'd
A prize so little worth.

So, when destruction lurks unseen,
Which man, like mice may share;
May some kind angel clear thy path,
And unveil the hidden snare!

4. MY MOTHER.

By Miss Taylor.

Who fed me from her gentle breast,
And hush'd me in her arms to rest;
And on my cheek sweet kisses press'd?
My Mother.

When sleep forsook my open eye,
Who was it sung sweet lullaby,
And sooth'd me that I should not cry?
My Mother.

Who sat and watch'd my infant head,
When sleeping on my cradle bed;
And tears of sweet affection shed?
My Mother.

When pain and sickness made me cry,
Who gaz'd upon my heavy eye,
And wept for fear that I should die?
My Mother.

Who lov'd to see me pleas'd and gay,
And taught me sweetly how to play,
And minded all I had to say?
My Mother.

Who ran to help me when I fell,
And would some pretty story tell,
Or kiss the place to make it well?
My Mother.

Who taught my infant heart to pray,
And love God's holy book and day;
And taught me Wisdom's pleasant way?
My Mother.

And can I ever cease to be
Affectionate and kind to thee,
Who was so very kind to me,
My Mother?

Ah no! the thought I cannot bear;
And if God please my life to spare,
I hope I shall reward thy care,
My Mother.

When thou art feeble, old, and grey,
My healthy arm shall be thy stay;
And I will sooth thy pains away,
My Mother.

And when I see thee hang thy head,
'Twill be my turn to watch thy bed;
And tears of sweet affection shed,
My Mother.

For God, who lives above the skies,
Would look with vengeance in his eyes,
If I should ever dare despise,
My Mother.

5. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

By Cowper.

I would not enter on my list of friends
(Though grac'd with polish'd manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.
An inadvertent step may crush the snail
That crawls at ev'ning in the public path;
But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,
Will tread aside, and let the reptile live.
For they are all, the meanest things that are,
As free to live and to enjoy that life,
As God was free to form them at the first,
Who in his sov'reign wisdom made them all.

6. OMNIPOTENCE.

By Addison.

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim:
Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes to every land
The work of an Almighty hand.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wond'rous tale,
And, nightly, to the list'ning earth,
Repeats the story of her birth;
While all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets, in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What though in solemn silence all
Move round this dark terrestrial ball;
What though no real voice nor sound
Amid their radiant orbs be found;
In Reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice;
For ever singing, as they shine,
"The Hand that made us is divine."

7. THE UNIVERSAL LAW.

From BARROW's *Young Christian's Library.*

BLESSED Redeemer, how divine,
How righteous is this rule of thine!
Never to deal with others worse
Than we would have them deal with us!

This golden lesson, short and plain,
Gives not the mind or mem'ry pain;
And every conscience must approve
This universal law of love.

'Tis written in each mortal breast,
Where all our tend'rest wishes rest;
We draw it from our inmost veins,
Where love to self resides and reigns.

Is reason ever at a loss?—
Call in self-love to judge the cause;
And let our fondest passion show,
How we should treat our neighbours too.

How blest would every nation prove,
Thus rul'd by equity and love!
All would be friends without a foe,
And form a paradise below.

8. THE BIBLE THE BEST OF BOOKS.

From Harrow's *Young Christian's Library.*

WHAT taught me that a Great First Cause
Existed ere creation was,
And gave a universe its laws?
The Bible.

What guide can lead me to this power,
Whom conscience calls me to adore,
And bids me seek him more and more?
The Bible.

When all my actions prosper well,
And higher hopes my wishes swell,
What points where truer blessings dwell?
The Bible.

When passions with temptations join,
To conquer every power of mine,
What leads me then to help divine?
The Bible.

When pining cares, and wasting pain,
My spirits and my life-blood drain,
What soothe and turns e'en these to gain?
The Bible.

When crosses and vexations tease,
And various ills my bosom seize,
What is it that in life can please?
The Bible.

When horror chills my soul with fear,
And nought but gloom and dread appear,
What is it then my mind can cheer?
The Bible.

When impious doubts my thoughts perplex,
And mysteries my reason vex,
Where is the guide which then directs?
The Bible.

And when affliction's fainting breath,
Warns me I've done with all beneath,
What can compose my soul in death?
The Bible.

APPENDIX.

Sect. I.—*Of Letters and Syllables.*

The general division of letters is into vowels and consonants.

The Vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*; and without one of these there can be no perfect sound; all the other letters, and sometimes *w* and *y*, are called consonants.

A diphthong is the uniting of two vowels into one syllable; as, *plain*, *fair*.

A triphthong is the uniting of three vowels into one syllable; as in *lieu*, *beauty*.

A syllable is the complete sound of one or more letters; as, *a*, *an*, *art*.

Sect. II.—*General Rules for Spelling.*

Rule I.—All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a single vowel before it, have double *ll* at the close; as, *mill*, *sell*.

Rule II.—All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a double vowel before it, have one *l* only at the close; as, *mail*, *sail*.

Rule III.—Monosyllables ending in *l*, when compounded, retain but one *l* each; as, *fulfil*, *skilful*.

Rule IV.—All words of more than one syllable, ending in *l*, have one *l* only at the close; as, *faithful*, *delightful*. Except, *befall*, *recall*, *unwell*.

Rule V.—All derivatives from words ending in *l*, have one *l* only, as, *equality* from *equal*; *fulness* from *full*. Except they end in *er* or *ly*; as, *mill*, *miller*; *full*, *fully*.

Rule VI.—All particles in *ing* from verbs ending in *e*, lose the *e* final; as, *have*, *having*; *amuse*, *amusing*. Except they come from verbs ending in double *e*, and then they retain both; as, *see*, *seeing*; *agree*, *agreeing*.

Rule VII.—All adverbs in *ly*, and nouns in *ment*, retain the *e* final of their primitives; as, *brave*, *bravely*; *refine*, *refinement*. Except *judgment* and *acknowledgment*.

RULE VIII.—All derivatives from words ending in *er*, retain the *e* before the *r*; as, *refer*, *reference*. Except *hindrance* from *hinder*; *remembrance* from *remember*; *disastrous* from *disaster*; *monstrous* from *monster*.

RULE IX.—All compound words, if both end not in *l*, retain their primitive parts entire; as, *millstone*, *changeable*, *graceless*. Except *always*, *also*, and *deplorable*.

RULE X.—All monosyllables ending in a consonant, with a single vowel before it, double that consonant in derivatives; as, *sin*, *sinner*; *ship*, *shipping*.

RULE XI.—All monosyllables ending in a consonant, with a double vowel before it, double not the consonant in derivatives; as, *sleep*, *sleepy*; *troop*, *trooper*.

RULE XII.—All words of more than one syllable ending in a consonant, and accented on the last syllable, double that consonant in derivatives; as, *commit*, *committee*; *compel*, *compelled*.

SECT. III.—*Of the Parts of Speech, or Kinds of Words into which a Language is divided.*

The parts of speech, or kinds of words in language, are ten; as follow:

1. An ARTICLE is a part of speech set before nouns, to fix their signification. The articles are, *a*, *an*, and *the*.

2. A NOUN is the name of a person, place, or thing. Whatever can be seen, heard, felt, or understood, is a noun; as *John*, *London*, *honour*, *goodness*, *book*, *pen*, *desk*, *slate*, *paper*, *ink*; all these words are nouns.

3. An ADJECTIVE is a word that denotes the quality of any person, place or thing.

An adjective cannot stand by itself, but must have a noun to which it belongs; as, a *good* man, a *fine* city, a *noble* action.

Adjectives admit of comparison; as, *bright*, *brighter*, *brightest*: except those which cannot be either increased or diminished in their signification; as, *full*, *empty*, *round*, *square*, *entire*, *perfect*, *complete*, *exact*, *immediate*.

4. A PRONOUN is a word used instead of a noun. Pronouns substantive are those which declare their own meaning; and pronouns adjective are those which have no meaning, unless they are joined to a substantive.

The pronouns substantive are, *I, thou, he, she, it, we, ye, they, their.* Pronouns adjective are, *my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, who, this, that, those, these, which, what,* and some others.

5. A VERB is a word that denotes the acting or being of any person, place, or thing; as, I *love*, he *hates*, men *laugh*, horses *run*. In every sentence there must be a verb: in the above short example, *love, hates, laugh, run*, are verbs.

An *s* is always joined to a verb after a noun in the singular number, or after the pronouns *he, she*, or *it*; as the man runs, he runs, or she runs.

The verb *be* has peculiar variations: as, I *am*; thou *art*; he, she, or it, *is*: we *are*; you *are*; they *are*: I *was*; thou *wast*; he, she, or it, *was*: we *were*; ye *were*; they *were*.

6. A PARTICIPLE is formed from a verb, and participates of the nature of an adjective also; as, *loving, teaching, heard, seen*.

7. An ADVERB is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, a participle, and sometimes to another adverb, to express the quality or circumstance of it: as *yesterday* I went to town; you speak *truly*; *here* comes John.

Some adverbs admit of comparison: as, *often, oftener, oftenest; soon, sooner, soonest*. These may be also compared by the other adverbs, *much, more, most*, and *very*.

Adverbs have relation to time; as, *now, then, lately, &c.*: to place; as, *here, there, &c.*: and to number or quantity; as, *once, twice, much, &c.*

8. A CONJUNCTION is a part of speech which joins words or sentences together: as John *and* James; neither the one *nor* the other. *Albeit, although, and, because, but, either, else, however, if, neither, nor, though, therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, whereupon, whether, notwithstanding*, and *yet*, are conjunctions.

The foregoing are always conjunctions; but these six following are sometimes adverbs; *also, as, otherwise, since, likewise, then.* *Except* and *save* are sometimes verbs; *for* is sometimes a preposition; and *that* is sometimes a pronoun.

9. A PREPOSITION is a word set before nouns or pronouns, to express the relation of persons, places, or things, to each other; as I go *with* him; he went *from* me; divide this *among* you.

The prepositions are as follow: *about, above, after, against, among, at, before, behind, below, beneath, between, beyond, by, for, from, in, into, of, off, on, upon, over, through, to, unto, towards, under, with, within, without.*

10. An INTERJECTION is a word not necessary to the sense, but thrown in to express any sudden emotion of the mind; as, *ah! O* or *oh! alas! hark!*

EXAMPLE OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH;

With Figures corresponding to the Number of the preceding Definitions, over each Word.

1 2 5 1 3 3 3 2 8 4 5 1
The bee is a poor little brown insect; yet it is the
3 9 3 2 7 5 1 2 9 4
wisest of all insects. So is the nightingale with its
3 2 4 5 1 2 8 5 1 2
musical notes, which fill the woods and charm the ear
9 1 2 1 3 3 2 7 7 3 8 1
in the spring: a little brown bird not so handsome as a
2 1 2 5 1 2 9 2 8 2
sparrow. The bee is a pattern of diligence and wisdom.
3 5 1 2 8 3 5 1 2 4 7
Happy is the man, and happy are the people, who wisely
5 3 1 3 2
follow such a prudent example.

5 1 2 10 4 2 7 4 5 5 4 5
Praise the Lord, O my soul! While I live will I sing
2 9 4 2 8 7 4 5 3 6
praises unto my God, and while I have any being.

SECT. IV.—*Syntax, or Short Rules for Writing and Speaking Gramatically.*

RULE 1. A verb must agree with its noun or pronoun; as, the man laughs, he laughs; the men *are* laughing; they *are* laughing. It would be improper to say the man *laugh*, he *laugh*; or the men *is* laughing; they laughs.

RULE 2. Pronouns must always agree with the nouns to which they refer; as the pen is bad, and *it* should be mended. It would be improper to say, the pen is bad, and *she* should be mended, or *he* should be mended, or *they* should be mended.

RULE 3. The pronouns *me, us, him, her,* are always put after verbs which express action, or after prepositions: as he beats *me*; she teaches *him*; he runs from *us*. It would be improper to say, he beats *I*; she teaches *he*; or he runs from *we*.

RULE 4. When two nouns come together, one of which belongs to the other, the first noun requires to have an *s* annexed to it; as, George*'s* book, the boy*'s* coat.

RULE 5. The pronoun *which* refers to things, and *who* to persons; as, the house *which* has been sold, or the man *who* bought it. It would be improper to say, the house *who* has been sold, or the man *which* bought it.

☞ *See also Murray's English Grammar, or Blair's English Grammar, and Adair's 500 Questions on Murray and Irving.*

SECT. V.—*Of Emphasis.*

WHEN we distinguish any particular syllable in a word with a strong voice, it is called *accent*; but where any particular word in a sentence is thus distinguished, it is called *emphasis*, and the word on which the stress is laid, is called the *emphatical* word.

Some sentences contain more senses than one, and the sense which is intended can only be known by observing on what word the emphasis is laid. For example: *Shall you ride to London to-day?* This question is capable of four different senses, according to the word on which the emphasis is laid. If it be laid on the word *you*, the answer may be, "No, but I intend to send *my*

servant in my stead." If it be on the word *ride*, the proper answer may be, "No, but I intend to *walk*. If the emphasis be placed on the word *London*, it is a different question: and the answer may be, "No, for I design to ride into *the country*." If it be laid on the word *to-day*, the answer may be, "No, but I shall *to-morrow*."

SECT. VI.—*Directions for Reading with Propriety.*

BE careful to attain a perfect knowledge of the nature and sound of vowels, consonants, diphthongs, &c. and give every syllable, and every single word, its just and full sound.

If you meet with a word you do not understand, do not guess at it, but divide it in your mind into its proper number of syllables.

Avoid *hem's*, *O's*, and *ha's*, between your words.

Attend to your subject, and deliver it just in the same manner as you would do if you were talking about it. This is the great, general, and most important rule of all; which, if carefully observed, will correct almost all the faults in reading.

Let the tone and sound of your voice in reading be the same as in talking; and do not affect to change that natural and easy sound with which you then speak, for a strange, new, awkward tone.

Take particular notice of your stops and pauses, but make no stops where the sense admits of none.

Place the accent upon its proper syllable, and the emphasis upon the proper word in a sentence.

SECT. VII.—*Of Capital Letters.*

A CAPITAL, or great letter, must never be used in the middle or end of a word; but is proper in the following cases:

1. At the beginning of any writing, book, chapter, or paragraph.

2. After a period, or full stop, when a new sentence begins.

3. At the beginning of every line in poetry, and every verse in the Bible.

4. At the beginning of proper names of all kinds; whether of persons, as *Thomas*; places, as *London*; ships, as the *Hope-well*, &c.

5. All the names of God must begin with a great letter; as God, Lord, the Eternal, the Almighty; and also the Son of God, the Holy Spirit or Ghost.

6. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, must be written in capitals: as, "when *I* walk," "thou, *O* Lord!"

Sect. VIII.—*Stops and Marks used in Writing.*

A COMMA, marked thus (,) is a pause, or resting in speech while you may count one; as in the first stop of the following example: *Get wisdom, get understanding; forget it not: neither decline from the words of my mouth.*

A semicolon (;) is a note of breathing, or a pause while you may count two; and is used to divide the clauses of a sentence, as in the second pause of the foregoing example.

A colon (:) is a pause while you may count three, and is used when the sense is perfect but not ended; as in the third stop of the foregoing example.

A period or full stop (.) denotes the longest pause, or while you may count four; and is placed after a sentence when it is complete and fully ended, as in the stop at the end of the foregoing example.

A dash (—) is frequently used to divide clauses of a period or paragraph; sometimes accompanying the full stop, and adding to its length. When used by itself, it requires no variation of the voice, and is equal in length to the semicolon.

An interrogation (?) is used when a question is asked, and requires as long a pause as a full stop. It is always placed after a question; as, *Who is that?*

A note of admiration or exclamation (!) is used when any thing is expressed with wonder, and in good pronunciation requires a pause somewhat longer than the period; as, *How great is thy mercy, O Lord of hosts!*

A parenthesis () is used to include words in a sentence, which may be left out without injury to the sense; as, *We all (including my brother) went to London.*

A caret (ʌ) is used only in writing, to denote that a letter or word is left out: as, *Evil communications*
good
corrupt manners.
A

The hyphen (-) is used to separate syllables, and the parts of compound words: as, *watch-ing, well-taught.*

The apostrophe (’), at the head of a letter, denotes that a letter or more is omitted; as, *lov’d, tho’*, for *loved, though*, &c. It is also used to mark the possessive case; as, *the king’s navy*, meaning *the king his navy.*

Quotation, or a single or double comma turned, (‘) or (“) is put at the beginning of speeches, or such lines as are extracted out of other authors.

An asterisk, and obelisk or dagger, (*†) are used to direct or refer to some note or remark in the margin, or at the foot of the page.

A paragraph (¶) is used chiefly in the Bible, and denotes the beginning of a new subject.

LIST of FRENCH and other FOREIGN WORDS & PHRASES in common Use, with their Pronunciation & Explanation.

[*The Editor considers the two following Articles as by no means likely to prove the least useful in his book to a great majority of those in a situation to profit by it. He hopes, therefore, that in endeavouring to express the true pronunciation of the foreign words, he shall not be thought to have disfigured his pages beyond what the occasion warrants. Those who wish to pursue the study of the French language in the simplest manner, and to commit other words and phrases to memory, should consult* Bossut's *First Book of* 2000 *Words, and his little Phrase Book.*]

Aid-de-camp (*aid-de-cong*). Assistant to a general.

A-la-mode (*al-a-mode*). In the fashion.

Antique (*an-teek*). Ancient, or Antiquity.

A propos (*ap-ro-po*). To the purpose, Seasonably, or By the bye.

Auto da fe (*auto-da-fa*). Act of faith, (burning of heretics.)

Bagatelle (*bag-a-tel*). Trifle.

Beau (*bo*). A man drest fashionably.

Beau monde (*bo-mond*). People of fashion.

Belle (*bell*). A woman of fashion or beauty.

Belles lettres (*bell-letter*). Polite literature.

Billet doux (*bil-le-doo*). Love letter.

Bon mot (*bon-mo*) A piece of wit.

Bon ton (*bon-tong*). Fashion.

Boudoir (*boo-dwar*). A small private apartment.

Carte blanche (*cart-blansh*). Unconditional terms.

Chateau (*shat-o*). Country seat.

Chef d'œuvre (*she-deuvre*). Master-piece.

Ci-devant (*see-de-vang*). Formerly.

Comme il faut (*com-e-fo*). As it should be.

Con amore (*con-a-mo-re*). Gladly.

Conge d'elire (*conges de-leer*). Permission to choose.

Corps (*core*). Body.

Coup de grace (*coo-de-grass*). Finishing stroke.

Coup de main (*coo-de-main*). Sudden enterprize.

Coup d'œil (*coo-deil*). View, or Glance.

Debut (*de-bu*). Beginning.

Denouement (*de-nooa-mong*). Finishing, or Winding up.

Dernier ressort (*dern-yair ressor*). Last resort.

Depot (*dee-po*). Store, or Magazine.

Dieu et mon droit (*dew-a-mon-drwau*). God and my right.

Double entendre (*doo-ble an-tander*). Double meaning.

Douceur (*doo-seur*). Present, or Bribe.

Eclaircissement (*ec-lair-cis-mong*) Explanation.

Eclat (*ec-la*). Splendour.

Eleve (*el-ave*). Pupil.

En bon point (*an-bon-poin*). Jolly.

En flute (*an-flute*). Carrying guns on the upper deck only.

En masse (*an-mass*). In a mass.
En passant (*an-pas-sang*). By the way.
Ennui (*an-wee*). Tiresomeness.
Entrée (*an-tray*). Entrance.
Faux pas (*fo-pa*). Fault, or Misconduct.
Honi soit qui mal y pense (*ho-nee swau kee mal e panss*). May evil happen to him who evil thinks.
Ich dien (*ik deen*). I serve.
Incognito. Disguised, or Unknown.
In petto. Hid, or In reserve.
Je ne scais quoi (*ge-ne-say-kwau*). I know not what.
Jeu de mots (*zheu-de-mo*). Play upon words.
Jeu d'esprit (*zheu de-spric*). Play of wit.
L'argent (*lar-zhang*). Money, or Silver.
Mal-a-propos (*mal ap-rop o*). Unseasonable, or Unseasonably
Mauvaise honte (*mo-vaiz honte*). Unbecoming bashfulness.
Nom de guerre (*nong des giair*). Assumed name.
Nonchalance (*non-shal-ense*). Indifference.
Outre (*oot-ray*). Preposterous.
Perdue (*per-due*). Concealed.
Petit maitre (*petite e maiter*). Fop.
Protege (*prôte-zhay*). A person patronised and protected.
Rouge (*rooge*). Red, or red paint
Sang froid (*sang-froau*). Coolness.
Sans (*sang*). Without.
Savant (*sav-ang*). A learned man.
Soi-disant (*swau-dee-zang*). Pretended.
Tapis (*tap-ee*) Carpet.
Trait (*tray*). Feature.
Tete a tete (*tait-a-tait*). Face to face, or Private conversation of two persons.
Unique (*yew-neek*). Singular.
Valet de chambre (*val'-e-de-shamb*). Footman.
Vive la bagatelle (*veev la bag-a-tel*). Success to trifles.
Vive le roi (*veev-ler-wau*). Long live the king.

EXPLANATION of LATIN WORDS and PHRASES in common Use among English Authors.

N. B. The pronunciation is the same as if the words were English.

Ad arbitrium. *At pleasure*
Ad captandum. *To attract*
Ad infinitum. *To infinity*
Ad libitum. *At pleasure*
Ad referendum. *For consideration*
Ad valorem. *According to value*
A fortiori. *With stronger reason*
Alias. *Otherwise*
Alibi. *Elsewhere, or Proof of having been elsewhere*
Alma mater. *University*
Anglice. *In English*
A posteriori. *From a latter reason, or Behind*
A priori. *From a prior reason*
Arcana. *Secrets*
Arcanum. *Secret*
Argumentum ad hominem. *Personal argument*
Argumentum baculinum. *Argument of blows*
Audi alteram partem. *Hear both sides*
Bona fide. *In reality*

Cacoethes scribendi. *Passion for writing*
Compos mentis. *In one's senses*
Credat, or Credat Judæus. *A Jew may believe it (but I will not)*
Cum multis aliis. *With many others*
Cum privilegio. *With privilege*
Datum, or Data. *Point or points settled or determined*
De facto. *In fact*
Dei gratia. *By the grace or favour of God*
De jure. *By right*
Desunt cætera. *The rest is wanting*
Domine dirige nos. *O Lord direct us*
Dramatis personæ. *Characters represented*
Durante bene placito. *During pleasure*
Durante vita. *During life*
Ergo. *Therefore*
Errata. *Errors*
Esto perpetua. *May it last forever*
Ex. *Late. As, The ex-minister means, The late minister*
Ex officio. *Officially*
Ex parte. *On the part of, or One side*
Fac simile. *Exact copy or resemblance*
Felo de se. *Self-murderer*
Fiat. *Let it be done, or made*
Finis. *End*
Gratis. *For nothing*
Ibidem. *In the same place*
Idem. *The same*
Id est. *That is*
Imprimatur. *Let it be printed*
Imprimis. *In the first place*
In cœlo quies (se-lo qui-ese). *There is rest in heaven*
In forma pauperis. *As a pauper, or poor person*
In commendam. *For a time*
In propria persona. *In person*
In statu quo. *In the former state*
In terrorem. *As a warning*
Ipse dixit. *Mere assertion*
Ipso facto. *By the mere fact*
Item. *Also, or Article*
Jure divino. *By divine right*
Locum tenens. *Deputy*
Magna charta (kar-ta). *The great charter of England*
Memento mori. *Remember that thou must die*
Meum and tuum. *Mine and thine*
Multum in parvo. *Much in a small space*
Nemo me impune lacessit. *Nobody shall provoke me with impunity*
Ne plus ultra. *No further, or Greatest extent*
Nolens volens. *Willing or not*
Non compos, *or* Non compos mentis. *Out of one's senses*
O tempora, O mores. *O the times, O the manners*
Omnes. *All*
Onus. *Burden*
Passim. *Every where*
Per se. *Alone, or by itself*
Pro bono publico. *For the public benefit*
Pro and con. *For and against*
Pro forma. *For form's sake*
Pro hac vice. *For this time*
Pro re nata. *For the occasion*
Pro tempore. *For the time, or For a time*
Quis seperabit. *Who shall separate us?*
Quo animo. *Intention*
Quoad. *As to*
Quondam. *Former*
Requiescat in pace. *May he rest in peace!*
Resurgam. *I shall rise again*
Rex. *King*

Scandalum magnatum. *Scandal against the nobility*
Semper eadem, or semper idem. *Always the same*
Seriatim. *In regular order*
Sine die. *Without mentioning any particular day*
Sine qua non. *Indispensable requisite, or condition*
Spectas et tu spectabere. *You see and you will be seen*
Sui generis. *Singular, or Unparalleled*
Summum bonum. *Greatest good*
Tria juncta in uno. *Three joined in one*
Una voce. *Unanimously*
Utile dulci. *Utility with pleasure*
Vade mecum. *Constant companion*
Veluti in speculum. *As in a looking glass*
Versus. *Against*
Via. *By the way of*
Vice. *In the room of*
Vice versa. *The reverse*
Vide. *See*
Vivant rex et regina. *Long live the king and queen*
Vulgo. *Commonly*

Abbreviations commonly used in Writing and Printing.

A. B. or B. A. (*artium baccalaureus*). Bachelor of arts
A. D. (*anno Domini*). In the year of our Lord
A. M. (*ante meridiem*). Before noon. Or (*anno mundi*). In the year of the world
A. U. C. (*anno urbis conditæ*) In the year of Rome
Bart. Baronet
B. D. (*baccalaureus divinitatis*). Bachelor of divinity
B. M. (*baccalaureus medicinæ*). Bachelor of medicine
Co. Company
D. D. (*divinitatis doctor*). Doctor of divinity
Do. (Ditto). The like
F. A. S. (*fraternitatis antiquariorum socius*). Fellow of the antiquarian society
F. L. S. (*fraternitatis Linneanæ socius*). Fellow of the Linnean society
F. R. S. & A. S. (*fraternitatis regiæ socius et associatus*). Fellow of the royal society, and associate
F. S. A. Fellow of the society of arts
G. R. (*Georgius rex*). George king
i. e. (*id est*). That is
Inst. Instant (or, Of this month)
Ibid. (*ibidem*). In the same place
Knt. Knight
K. B. Knight of the Bath
K. G. Knight of the Garter
L. L. D. (*legum doctor*). Doctor of laws
M. D. (*medicinæ doctor*). Doctor of medicine
Mem. (*memento*). Remember
M. B. (*medicinæ baccalaureus*). Bachelor of medicine
Messrs. or MM. Messieurs, or Misters
M. P. Member of parliament
N. B. (*nota bene*). Take notice
Nem. con. or Nem. diss. (*nemine contradicente*, or *Nemine dissentiente*). Unanimously
No. (*numero*). Number
P. M. (*post meridiem*). Afternoon
St. Saint, or Street
Ult. (*ultimo*). Last, or Of last month
Viz (*videlicet*). Namely
&c. (*et cetera*). And so on. And such like, or, And the rest.

FIGURES AND NUMBERS.

	Arabic.	*Roman.*		*Arabic.*	*Roman.*
One	1	I	Twenty-one	21	XXI
Two	2	II	Twenty-five	25	XXV
Three	3	III	Thirty	30	XXX
Four	4	IV	Forty	40	XL
Five	5	V	Fifty	50	L
Six	6	VI	Sixty	60	LX
Seven	7	VII	Seventy	70	LXX
Eight	8	VIII	Eighty	80	LXXX
Nine	9	IX	Ninety	90	XC
Ten	10	X	One Hundred	100	C
Eleven	11	XI	Two Hundred	200	CC
Twelve	12	XII	Three Hundred	300	CCC
Thirteen	13	XIII	Four Hundred	400	CCCC
Fourteen	14	XIV	Five Hundred	500	D
Fifteen	15	XV	Six Hundred	600	DC
Sixteen	16	XVI	Seven Hundred	700	DCC
Seventeen	17	XVII	Eight Hundred	800	DCCC
Eighteen	18	XVIII	Nine Hundred	900	DCCCC
Nineteen	19	XIX	One Thousand	1000	M
Twenty	20	XX			

One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty...1820...MDCCCXX.

A complete Set of ARITHMETICAL TABLES.

MONEY TABLE.

		s.	*d.*			*L.*	*s.*
12	Pence is	1	0	20	Shillings are	1	0
20		1	8	30		1	10
30		2	6	40		2	0
40		3	4	50		2	10
50		4	2	60		3	0
60		5	0	70		3	10
70		5	10	80		4	0
80		6	8	90		4	10
90		7	6	100		5	0
100		8	4	110		5	10
110		9	2	120		6	0
120		10	0	130		6	10
130		10	10	140		7	0
140		11	8	150		7	10
144		12	0	160		8	0
160		13	0	170		8	10
200		16	8	180		9	0
240		20	or	190		9	10
	One Pound.			200		10	0

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

Twice	2	are	4	4 times	5	are	20	6 times	12	are	72
	3	"	6		6	"	24	7 times	7	are	49
	4	"	8		7	"	28		8	"	56
	5	"	10		8	"	32		9	"	63
	6	"	12		9	"	36		10	"	70
	7	"	14		10	"	40		11	"	77
	8	"	16		11	"	44		12	"	84
	9	"	18		12	"	48	8 times	8	are	64
	10	"	20	5 times	5	are	25		9	"	72
	11	"	22		6	"	30		10	"	80
	12	"	24		7	"	35		11	"	88
3 times	3	are	9		8	"	40		12	"	96
	4	"	12		9	"	45	9 times	9	are	81
	5	"	15		10	"	50		10	"	90
	6	"	18		11	"	55		11	"	99
	7	"	21		12	"	60		12	"	108
	8	"	24	6 times	6	are	36	10 times	10	are	100
	9	"	27		7	"	42		11	"	110
	10	"	30		8	"	48		12	"	120
	11	"	33		9	"	54	11 times	11	are	121
	12	"	36		10	"	60		12	"	132
4 times	4	are	16		11	"	66	12 times	12	are	144

Money Table.

	s.	d.
A Dollar is ...	4	9
Half-a-Crown ...	2	6
A Crown	5	0
Half-a-Guinea ...	10	6
A Guinea	21	0
A Noble	6	8
A Mark	13	4

Troy Weight.

24 Grains make 1 Pennyweight
20 Pennyweights 1 Ounce
12 Ounces ..... 1 Pound.

Avoirdupois Weight.

16 Drams make 1 Ounce
16 Ounces ... 1 Pound
28 Pounds ... 1 Quarter
4 Quarters ... 1 Hund. wt.
20 Hund. wt. 1 Ton.

Bread.

	lb.	oz.
A peck loaf weighs ...	17	6
A Half Peck	8	11
A Quartern	4	5½

Wine Measure.

2 Pints make 1 Quart
4 Quarts ..... 1 Gallon
10 Gallons ... 1 Anker
31½ Gallons ... 1 Barrel
42 Gallons ... 1 Tierce
63 Gallons ... 1 Hogshead
84 Gallons ... 1 Puncheon
2 Hogsheads ... 1 Pipe
2 Pipes ..... 1 Tun

Apothecaries' Weight.

20 Grains make 1 Scruple
3 Scruples ..... 1 Dram
8 Drams ..... 1 Ounce
12 Ounces ..... 1 Pound

Long Measure.

4	Inches make	1	Hand
12	Inches	1	Foot
3	Feet	1	Yard
6	Feet	1	Fathom
5½	Yards	1	Rod or Pole
40	Poles	1	Furlong
8	Furlongs	1	Mile
3	Miles	1	League
69½	Miles	1	Degree

Square Measure.

144	Square Inches	1	Square Foot
9	Square Feet	1	Square Yard
30¼	Square Yards	1	Square Pole
40	Square Poles	1	Square Rood
4	Square Roods	1	Square Acre
640	Square Acres	1	Square Mile

Cubic Measure.

1728	Cubic inches	1	Cubic Foot
27	Cubic Feet	1	Cubic Yard

Square and Cube Numbers.

Nos.	*Sqrs.*	*Cubes.*
2	4	8
3	9	27
4	16	64
5	25	125
6	36	216
7	49	343
8	64	512
9	81	729
10	100	1000

Ale and Beer Measure.

2	Pints make	1	Quart
4	Quarts	1	Gallon
9	Gallons	1	Firkin
2	Firkins	1	Kilderkin
2	Kilderkins	1	Barrel
54	Gallons	1	Hogshead
2	Hogsheads	1	Butt

Hay.

A Load	contains	36	Trusses
A Truss	weighs	56	Pounds

Cloth Measure.

2¼	Inches make	1	Nail
4	Nails	1	Quarter
4	Qrs. or 36 inches	1	Yard
5	Quarters	1	Ell

Dry Measure.

2	Pints make	1	Quart
4	Quarts	1	Gallon
2	Gallons	1	Peck
4	Pecks	1	Bushel
8	Bushels	1	Quarter
36	Bushels	1	Chaldron

Time.

60	Seconds make	1	Minute
60	Minutes	1	Hour
24	Hours	1	Day
7	Days	1	Week
4	Weeks	1	lunar Month
12	Calendar Months, or 365 Days and 6 Hours, make	1	Year.

Paper and Books.

24	Sheets	1	Quire
20	Quires	1	Ream
2	Reams	1	Bundle
4	Pages	1	Sheet Folio
8	Pages	1	Sheet Quarto
16	Pages	1	Sheet Octavo
24	Pages	1	Sheet Duodecimo
36	Pages	1	Sheet Eighteens

The Months.

Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
February hath twenty-eight alone,
And all the rest have thirty-one;
Except in leap-year, at which time
February's days are twenty-nine.

N. B. For other correct Tables, see JOYCE'S *Arithmetic.*

THE CHURCH CATECHISM.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. N. or M.

Q. *Who gave you this name?*

A. My godfathers and my godmothers in my baptism; wherein I was made a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven.

Q. *What did your godfathers and godmothers then for you?*

A. They did promise and vow three things in my name. First, that I should renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh. Secondly, that I should believe all the articles of the Christian faith. And, thirdly, that I should keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of my life.

Q. *Dost thou not think that thou art bound to believe and to do as they have promised for thee?*

A. Yes, verily; and by God's help, so I will. And I heartily thank our heavenly Father, that he hath called me to this state of salvation, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. And I pray unto God to give me his grace, that I may continue in the same unto my life's end.

Catechist. Rehearse the articles of thy belief.

A. I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth. And in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord; who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried. He descended into hell; the third day he rose again from the dead: He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy catholic church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

Q. *What dost thou chiefly learn in these articles of thy belief?*

A. First, I learn to believe in God the Father, who hath made me and all the world.

Secondly, in God the Son, who hath redeemed me and all mankind.

Thirdly, in God the Holy Ghost, who sanctifieth me and all the elect people of God.

Q. *You said that your godfathers and godmothers did promise for you, that you should keep God's commandments. Tell me how many there be.*

A. Ten.

Q. *Which be they?*

A. The same which God spake in the twentieth chapter of Exodus, saying, I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, and out of the house of bondage.

I. Thou shalt have no other Gods but me.

II. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generations of them that hate me; and shew mercy unto thousands in them that love me, and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember that thou keep holy the sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of work; thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is; and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt do no murder.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his.

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn by these commandments?

A. I learn two things; my duty towards God, and my duty towards my neighbour.

Q. What is thy duty towards God?

A. My duty towards God is to believe in him; to fear him; and to love him with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength: to worship him, to give him thanks, to put my whole trust in him, to call upon him, to honour his holy name and his word, and to serve him truly all the days of my life.

Q. What is thy duty towards thy neighbour?

A. My duty towards my neighbour is to love him as myself, and to do to all men as I would they should do unto me; to love, honour and succour my father and mother; to honour and obey the king and all that are put in authority under him; to submit myself to all my governors, teachers, spiritual pastors and masters; to order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters; to hurt nobody by word nor deed; to be true and just in all my dealings; to bear no malice nor hatred in my heart; to keep my hands from picking and stealing, and my tongue from evil-speaking, lying, and slandering; to keep my body in temperance, soberness, and chastity; not to covet or desire other men's goods; but to learn and labour truly to get mine own living, and to do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me.

Catechist. My good child, know this, that thou art not able to do these things of thyself, nor to walk in the commandments of God, and to serve him, without his special grace, which thou must learn at all times to call for by diligent prayer. Let me hear, therefore, if thou canst say the Lord's prayer.

A. Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Q. *What desirest thou of God in this prayer?*

A. I desire my Lord God, our heavenly Father, who is the giver of all goodness, to send his grace unto me and to all people; that we may worship him, serve him, and obey him, as we ought to do. And I pray unto God, that he will send us all things that be needful, both for our souls and bodies; and that he will be merciful unto us, and forgive us our sins; and that it will please him to save and defend us in all dangers, ghostly and bodily; and that he will keep us from all sin and wickedness, and from our ghostly enemy, and from everlasting death. And this I trust he will do of his mercy and goodness, through our Lord Jesus Christ; and therefore I say Amen, so be it.

Q. *How many sacraments hath Christ ordained in his church?*

A. Two only, as generally necessary to salvation; that is to say, Baptism, and the supper of the Lord.

Q. *What meanest thou by this word sacrament?*

A. I mean an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof.

Q. *How many parts are there in a sacrament?*

A. Two; the outward visible sign, and the inward spiritual grace.

Q. *What is the outward visible sign or form in baptism?*

A. Water, wherein the person is baptized in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Q. *What is the inward and spiritual Grace?*

A. A death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness; for, being by nature born in sin, and the children of wrath, we are hereby made the children of grace.

Q. *What is required of persons to be baptized?*

A. Repentance, whereby they forsake sin; and faith, whereby they stedfastly believe the promises of God made to them in that sacrament.

Q. *Why then are infants baptized, when by reason of their tender age they cannot perform them?*

A. Because they promise them both by their sureties; which promise, when they come to age, themselves are bound to perform.

Q. *Why was the sacrament of the Lord's supper ordained?*

A. For the continual remembrance of the sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we receive thereby.

Q. *What is the outward part, or sign, of the Lord's supper?*

A. Bread and wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received.

Q. *What is the inward part, or thing signified?*

A. The body and blood of Christ, which are verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's supper.

Q. *What are the benefits whereof we are partakers thereby?*

A. The strengthening and refreshing of our souls by the body and blood of Christ, as our bodies are by the bread and wine.

Q. *What is required of them who come to the Lord's supper?*

A. To examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of their former sins: stedfastly purposing to lead a new life; have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of his death; and be in charity with all men.

N. B. The Editor, for the accommodation of every class of students, has annexed the valuable Catechisms of Dr. Watts, *and a very instructive Social Catechism by* Mr. Barrow. *These, with the aid of* Mrs. Pelham's *First Catechism, will convey much valuable information to every juvenile mind.*

The First Catechism, *by* Dr. Watts.

Question. *Can you tell me, child, who made you?*—Answer. The great God, who made heaven and earth.

Q. *What doth God do for you?*—A. He keeps me from harm by night and by day, and is always doing me good.

Q. *And what must you do for this great God, who is so good to you?*—A. I must learn to know him first, and then I must do every thing to please him.

Q. *Where doth God teach us to know him and to please him?*—A. In his holy word, which is contained in the Bible.

Q. *Have you learned to know who God is?*—A. God is a spirit, and though we cannot see him, yet he sees and knows all things, and he can do all things.

Q. *What must you do to please him?*—A. I must do my duty both towards God and towards man.

Q. *What is your duty to God?*—A. My duty to God, is to fear and honour him, to love and serve him, to pray to him, and to praise him.

Q. *What is your duty to man?*—A. My duty to man is to obey my parents, to speak the truth always, and to be honest and kind to all.

Q. *What good do you hope for by seeking to please God?*—A. Then I shall be a child of God, and have God for my father and my friend for ever.

Q. *And what if you do not fear God, nor love him, nor seek to please him?*—A. Then I shall be a wicked child, and the great God will be very angry with me.

Q. *Why are you afraid of God's anger?*—A. Because he can kill my body, and he can make my soul miserable after my body is dead.

Q. *But have you never done any thing to make God angry with you already?*—A. Yes; I fear I have too often sinned against God, and deserved his anger.

Q. *What do you mean by sinning against God?*—A. To sin against God, is to do any thing that God forbids me, or not to do what God commands me.

Q. *And what must you do to be saved from the anger of God, which your sins have deserved?*—A. I must be sorry for my sins; I must pray to God to forgive me what is past, and to serve him better for the time to come.

Q. *Will God forgive you if you pray for it?*—A. I hope he will forgive me, if I trust in his mercy, for the sake of what Jesus Christ has done, and what he has suffered.

Q. *Do you know who Jesus Christ is?*—A. He is God's own son; who came down from heaven to save us from our sins, and from God's anger.

Q. *What has Christ done towards the saving of men?*—A. He obeyed the law of God himself, and hath taught us to obey it also.

Q. *And what hath Christ suffered in order to save men?*—A. He died for sinners who have broken the law of God, and who deserved to die themselves.

Q. *Where is Jesus Christ now?*—A. He is alive again, and gone to heaven; to provide there for all that serve God, and love his Son Jesus.

Q. *Can you of yourself love and serve God and Christ?*—A. No; I cannot do it of myself, but God will help me by his own Spirit, if I ask him for it.

Q. *Will Jesus Christ ever come again?*—A. Christ will come again, and call me and all the world to account for what we have done.

Q. *For what purpose is this account to be given?*—A. That the children of God, as well as the wicked, may all receive according to their works.

Q. *What must become of you if you are wicked?*—A. If I am wicked I shall be sent down to everlasting fire in hell, among wicked and miserable creatures.

Q. *And whither will you go if you are a child of God?*—A. If I am a child of God I shall be taken up to heaven, and dwell there with God and Christ for ever. *Amen.*

The Catechism of the Scripture Names in the Old Testament, by Dr. Watts.

Question. *Who was Adam?*—Answer. The first man that God made, and the father of us all.

Q. *Who was Eve?*—A. The first woman, and she was the mother of us all.

Q. *Who was Cain?*—A. Adam's eldest son, and he killed his brother Abel.

Q. *Who was Abel?*—A. A better man than Cain, and therefore Cain hated him.

Q. *Who was Enoch?*—A. The man who pleased God, and he was taken up to heaven without dying.

Q. *Who was Noah?*—A. The good man who was saved when the world was drowned.

Q. *Who was Job?*—A. The most patient man under pains and losses.

Q. *Who was Abraham?*—A. The pattern of believers, and the friend of God.

Q. *Who was Isaac?*—A. Abraham's son, according to God's promise.

Q. *Who was Sarah?*—A. Abraham's wife, and she was Isaac's mother.

Q. *Who was Jacob?*—A. Isaac's younger son, and he craftily obtained his father's blessing.

Q. *What was Israel?*—A. A new name that God gave himself to Jacob.

Q. *Who was Joseph?*—A. Israel's beloved son, but his brethren hated him, and sold him.

Q. *Who were the twelve Patriarchs?*—A. The twelve sons of Jacob, and the fathers of the people of Israel.

Q. *Who was Pharaoh?*—A. The king of Egypt, who destroyed the children; and he was drowned in the Red Sea.

Q. *Who was Moses?*—A. The deliverer and lawgiver of the people of Israel.

Q. *Who was Aaron?*—A. Moses's brother, and he was the first high-priest of Israel.

Q. *Who were the Priests?*—A. They who offered sacrifices to God, and taught his laws to men.

Q. *Who was Joshua?*—A. The leader of Israel when Moses was dead, and he brought them into the promised land.

Q. *Who was Samson?*—A. The strongest man, and he slew a thousand of his enemies with a jaw-bone.

Q. *Who was Eli?*—A. He was a good old man, but God was angry with him for not keeping his children from wickedness.

Q. *Who was Samuel?*—A. The prophet whom God called when he was a child.

Q. *Who were the Prophets?*—A. Persons whom God taught to foretel things to come, and to make known his mind to the world.

Q. *Who was David?*—A. The man after God's own heart, who was raised from a shepherd to be a king.

Q. *Who was Goliah?*—A. The giant whom David slew with a sling and a stone.

Q. *Who was Absalom?*—A. David's wicked son, who rebelled against his father, and he was killed as he hung on a tree.

Q. *Who was Solomon?*—A. David's beloved Son, the king of Israel, and the wisest of men.

Q. *Who was Josiah?*—A. A very young king, whose heart was tender, and he feared God.

Q. *Who was Isaiah?*—A. The prophet who spoke more of Jesus Christ than the rest.

Q. *Who was Elijah?*—A. The prophet who was carried to heaven in a chariot of fire.

Q. *Who was Elisha?*—A. The prophet who was mocked by the children, and a wild bear tore them to pieces.

Q. *Who was Gehazi?*—A. The prophet's servant who told a lie, and he was struck with a leprosy, which could never be cured.

Q. *Who was Jonah?*—A. The prophet who lay three days and three nights in the belly of a fish.

Q. *Who was Daniel?*—A. The prophet who was saved in the lion's den, because he prayed to God.

Q. *Who were Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego?*—A. The three Jews who would not worship an image; and they were cast into the fiery furnace, and were not burnt.

Q. *Who was Nebuchadnezzar?*—A. The proud king of Babylon, who ran mad, and was driven among the beasts.

The Scripture Names in the New Testament.

Q. *Who was Jesus Christ?*—A. The Son of God, and the Saviour of men.

Q. *Who was the Virgin Mary?*—A. The mother of Jesus Christ.

Q. *Who was Joseph the Carpenter?*—A. The supposed father of Christ, because he married his mother.

Q. *Who were the Jews?*—A. The family of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; and God chose them for his own people.

Q. *Who were the Gentiles?*—A. All the nations before the Jews.

Q. *Who was Cæsar?*—A. The emperor of Rome, and the ruler of the world.

Q. *Who was Herod the Great?*—A. The king of Judea, who killed all the children in a town in hopes to kill Christ.

Q. *Who was John the Baptist?*—A. The prophet who told the Jews that Christ was come.

Q. *Who was the other Herod?*—A. The king of Galilee, who cut off John the Baptist's head.

Q. *Who were the disciples of Christ?*—A. Those who learnt of him as their master.

Q. *Who was Nathanael?*—A. A disciple of Christ, and a man without guile.

Q. *Who was Nicodemus?*—A. The fearful disciple who came to Jesus by night.

Q. *Who was Mary Magdalene?*—A. A great sinner, who washed Christ's feet with her tears, and wiped them with her hair.

Q. *Who was Lazarus?*—A. A friend of Christ, whom he raised to life, when he had been dead four days.

Q. *Who was Martha?*—A. Lazarus's sister, who was cumbered too much in making a feast for Christ.

Q. *Who was Mary, the sister of Martha?*—A. The woman that chose the better part, and heard Jesus preach.

Q. *Who were the Apostles?*—A. Those twelve disciples whom Christ chose for the chief ministers of his gospel.

Q. *Who was Simon Peter?*—A. The apostle that denied Christ and repented.

Q. *Who was John?*—A. The beloved apostle that leaned on the bosom of Christ.

Q. *Who was Thomas?*—A. The apostle who was hard to be persuaded that Christ rose from the dead.

Q. *Who was Judas?*—A. The wicked disciple who betrayed Christ with a kiss.

Q. *Who was Caiaphas?*—A. The high-priest who condemned Christ.

Q. *Who was Pontius Pilate?*—A. The governor of Judea, who ordered Christ to be crucified.

Q. *Who was Joseph of Arimathea?*—A. A rich man, that buried Christ in his own tomb.

Q. *Who were the four Evangelists?*—A. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; who wrote the history of Christ's life and death.

Q. *Who were Ananias and Sapphira?*—A. A man and his wife who were struck dead for telling a lie.

Q. *Who was Stephen?*—A. The first man who was put to death for Christ's sake.

Q. *Who was Paul?*—A. A young man who was first a persecutor, and afterwards an apostle of Christ.

Q. *Who was Dorcas?*—A. A good woman, who made clothes for the poor, and she was raised from the dead.

Q. *Who was Elymas?*—A. A wicked man, who was struck blind for speaking against the gospel.

Q. *Who was Apollos?*—A. A warm and lively preacher of the gospel.

Q. *Who was Eutychus?*—A. A youth who slept at sermon; and falling down, was taken up dead.

Q. *Who was Timothy?*—A. A young minister, who knew the scriptures from his youth.

Q. *Who was Agrippa?*—A. A king, who was almost persuaded to be a Christian.

A SOCIAL OR BRITON'S CATECHISM.

(From Barrow's Young Christian's Library.)

Q. *What are your social duties?*

A. As a subject of the king of England, I am bound to obey the laws of my country.

Q. *Why were they made?*

A. For the protection and security of all the people.

Q. *What mean you by protection?*

A. I mean protection against violence, oppression, injustice, and ungovernable passions, which would often lead men to injure and destroy one another, if they were not restrained by wise laws.

Q. *What do you mean by security?*

A. I mean the security of my property, which is the reward of my own industry, or that of my parents and ancestors, and is secured to me for my own benefit and enjoyment by the Constitution.

Q. *How are the laws of England made?*

A. By the three estates of the realm in parliament, consisting of King, Lords, and Commons; each of which must agree to every new law.

Q. *What is the King?*

A. The supreme power entrusted with the execution of the laws, the fountain of honour and mercy, the head of the church, and the director of the naval and military forces of the empire.

Q. *What is the House of Lords?*

A. It consists of the Archbishops and Bishops, of the Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons of the realm, and is the court of final appeal in all law-suits.

Q. *What is the House of Commons?*

A. It consists of 658 representatives of the people, freely and independently elected to assist in making laws, and to grant such taxes to the crown as they deem necessary for the use of the state.

Q. *What are the chief objects of the laws?*

A. For the prevention of crimes, by punishment for the example of others, such as death, transportation, imprisonment, whipping, and pillory.

Q. *For what crimes is the punishment of death inflicted?*

A. For treason, murder, house-breaking, house-burning, highway robbery, piracy, rioting, forgery, coining, robbing employers, and many other heinous crimes.

Q. *How are criminals put to death?*

A. By being hanged by the neck; traitors are afterwards quartered; and murderers dissected; and highway robbers and pirates are sometimes hung in chains on gibbets.

Q. *For what offences are criminals transported?*

A. For buying stolen goods, for perjury, for small thefts, picking pockets, and many other crimes.

Q. Where are they transported?

A. Those who are transported for life are sent to Botany Bay, a country thirteen thousand miles from England; and those for fourteen or seven years, are kept to hard labour in prison ships.

Q. For what crimes are offenders whipped, imprisoned, or put in the pillory?

A. Chiefly for various kinds of thefts and frauds, and for not getting their livelihood in an honest way; and also for such mischievous practices as hurting or maiming dumb animals, cutting down young trees, and other offences.

Q. How is the guilt of an offender ascertained?

A. By public trial in a court of law, in which twelve impartial persons are a sworn jury, to decide truly whether they all think him guilty or not guilty.

Q. Is there no other investigation?

A. Yes, before a magistrate, when the accuser must swear that the accused committed the crime; and afterwards before a grand jury of twenty-three gentlemen, twelve of whom must agree in opinion that he ought to be put on his trial.

Q. When and where do trials of criminals take place?

A. At Sessions held quarterly in every county town; or at Assizes held twice in every year, before one or two of the king's twelve judges.

Q. What becomes of a culprit after his crime has been sworn against him before a justice of the peace, and before his trial?

A. He is allowed to give bail for his appearance, if his crime is a bailable offence; but if it is a high crime, as theft, highway robbery, house-breaking, forgery, or murder, he is committed to the county gaol, to await his trial at the next sessions or assizes.

Q. After his trial what becomes of him?

A. If he is acquitted, he is a freeman as soon as the jury have pronounced him NOT GUILTY. But if they find him GUILTY, he receives the sentence of the law, and is either whipped, imprisoned, transported, or hanged, unless some favourable circumstances should appear, and he should receive the king's pardon.

Q. Does the law punish first and second offences alike?

A. Yes, the law makes no distinction, and considers all crimes as equally meriting punishment; but for second offences there is less chance of obtaining pardon from the king.

Q. What are the means of avoiding offences?

A. Constantly to avoid temptation; to shun bad or loose company; never to spend more than your income; never to do what your conscience tells you is wrong; and always to remember you are in the presence of God, who will punish you hereafter, if you escape the punishment of the laws in this world.

Q. What are the other motives for avoiding crimes?

A. The experience of all wicked men, that a life of crime is a life of anxiety, trouble, torment, and misery; their frequent de-

clarations that they would give the world itself to be restored to a state of innocency and virtue; and also the known fact, that content, health, cheerfulness, and happiness, attend a good conscience, and an honest and virtuous life.

Q. What is a Constable?

A. An officer of the king, who is sworn to keep the peace, and to seize all who break the peace in his presence; he also takes into custody, under the authority of the warrant of a magistrate, all persons charged with offences. While in the execution of his duty his person is held sacred, and to assault him is severely punished by the laws.

Q. What is a Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace?

A. A gentleman who holds a commission from the king, or in a corporation under some royal charter, to hear charges against offenders, and, in heinous cases, to commit them for trial; in others, when so empowered by law, to inflict small punishments. He also hears and determines questions relative to vagrants, soldiery, publicans, &c. and he forms part of the court of sessions before which offenders are tried.

Q. What is a Sheriff?

A. The king's civil deputy in the county, whose duty it is to keep in safe custody, without unnecessary severity, all persons committed by justices for trial; to keep and maintain the courts of law; to summon grand and petit juries honestly and impartially; to preside at county elections; to execute all writs civil and criminal, and to put in force all the sentences of the courts of law.

Q. What is a Lord Lieutenant?

A. The king's military deputy in the county, whose duty it is to regulate whatever regards the military force of the county.

Q. What is a Grand Juryman?

A. One who is summoned by the sheriff to attend the sessions and assizes; there to hear the charges against offenders on oath, and honestly determine, whether they are so satisfactorily made out, in regard both to fact and intention, as to justify the putting of the accused on his trial, which decision must be affirmed by at least twelve of the jury.

Q. What is a Petit Juryman?

A. One who is summoned by the sheriff to attend the sessions and assizes; and who is sworn with eleven others, to hear and carefully weigh the evidence on every trial; and according to that evidence to declare, without fear or affection, whether he thinks the accused *guilty* or *not guilty*, as well in regard to the fact as the intention.

Q. Is the duty of a Petit Juryman important?

A. Yes—it is the most important and most sacred duty which a British subject can be called upon to perform. The life, liberty, property, honour, and happiness of individuals and families being in the disposal of every one of the persons composing a jury; because

every one must agree separately to the verdict before it can be pronounced; and because every juryman is sworn and bound to decide according to his own private view of the question, and not according to the views or wishes of others.

Q. *What is a Member of Parliament?*

A. A gentleman chosen freely and independently by the electors of towns or counties, on account of their high opinion of his talents and integrity, to represent them in the house of commons or great council of the nation, where it is his duty to support the interests, liberties, and constitution of the realm.

Q. *Who are Electors?*

A. Persons who are authorised by law to elect members of parliament. In cities or towns they consist of freemen, burgesses or housekeepers; and in counties, of persons who possess a freehold in land or house worth forty shillings per annum. They are obliged to swear that they have not accepted or received the promise of any bribe, and, in truth, the honest performance of the duty of an elector is as important to the country, as that of a juryman to an individual.

Q. *Why are Taxes collected?*

A. For the maintenance of the state; for the support of the king's forces; for the protection of the nation against foreign invasion; and for all the purposes which are essential to the true ends of social union and the happiness of a nation. Of the nature and amount of all taxes, the glorious constitution of England makes the representatives of the people in parliament the sole arbiters and judges.

Q. *What is the duty of good subjects?*

A. To honour the king and his magistrates, and obey the laws; openly to petition the king or parliament against any real grievance, and not to harbour or encourage dissatisfaction; to earn by honest and useful industry, in their several callings, the means of subsistence; to maintain the public peace; to reverence and respect the duties of religion; and to perform every relative or social office, whether of father, husband, son, or brother; constable, overseer, churchwarden, juryman, or magistrate, with honour, humanity, and honesty, on all occasions *doing towards others as they would be done unto.*

KINGS *and* QUEENS *of* ENGLAND *from the* CONQUEST *to* 1820.

Kings' Names.	*Began their Reign.**	Y.	M.
The Normans.			
W. Conq.	1066 Oct. 14	20	10
W. Rufus	1087 Sept. 9	12	10
Henry 1	1100 Aug. 2	35	3
Stephen	1135 Dec. 1	18	10
The Normans and Saxons.			
Henry 2	1154 Oct. 25	34	8
Richard 1	1189 July 6	9	9
John	1199 Apr. 6	17	6
Henry 3	1216 Oct. 19	56	0
Edward 1	1272 Nov. 16	34	7
Edward 2	1307 July 7	19	6
Edward 3	1327 Jan. 25	50	4
Richard 2	1377 June 21	22	5
The House of Lancaster.			
Henry 4	1399 Sept. 29	13	5
Henry 5	1413 Mar. 20	9	5
Henry 6	1422 Aug. 31	38	6
The House of York.			
Edward 4	1461 Mar. 4	22	1
Edward 5	1483 Apr. 9	0	2
Richard 3	1483 June 22	2	2

Kings' Names.	*Began their Reign.*	Y.	M.
The Houses United.			
Henry 7	1485 Aug. 22	23	8
Henry 8	1509 Apr. 22	37	9
Edward 6	1547 Jan. 28	6	5
Q. Mary	1553 July 6	5	4
Q. Elisabeth	1558 Nov. 17	44	4
The Union of the two Crowns of England and Scotland.			
James 1	1603 Mar. 24	22	0
Charles 1	1625 Mar. 27	23	10
Charles 2	1649 Jan. 30	36	0
James 2	1685 Feb. 6	4	0
The Revolution.			
W. & Mary	1689 Feb. 13	13	0
Q. Anne	1702 Mar. 8	12	4
George 1	1714 Aug. 1	12	10
George 2	1727 June 11	33	1
George 3	1760 Oct. 25	59	
George 4	1820 Jan. 28		

Ireland united, Jan. 1801.

*Each King began to reign on the day his predecessor died.

PRAYERS.

A Morning Prayer to be publicly read in Schools.

O LORD, thou who hast safely brought us to the beginning of this day! defend us in the same by thy mighty power, and grant that this day we fall into no sin, neither run into any kind of danger; but that all our doings may be ordered by thy governance, to do always that which is righteous in thy sight.

Particularly we beg thy blessing upon our present undertakings. Prevent us, O Lord! in all our doings with thy most gracious favour, and further us with thy continual help; that in these and all our works begun, continued, and ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy name, and finally by thy mercy obtain everlasting life.

We humbly acknowledge, O Lord, our errors and misdeeds; that we are unable to keep ourselves, and unworthy of thy assistance: but we beseech thee, through thy great goodness to pardon our offences, to enlighten our understandings, to strengthen our memories, to sanctify our hearts, and to guide our lives.—Help us, we pray thee, to learn and to practise those things which are good; that

we may become serious Christians, and useful in the world; to the glory of thy great name, and our present and future well-being.

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign, Lord King George, our gracious Queen Caroline, and all the Royal Family. Let thy blessing be also bestowed upon all those in authority under his Majesty, in Church and State; as also upon all our friends and benefactors, particularly the conductors of this school.

These prayers, both for them and ourselves, we humbly offer up in the name of thy Son Jesus Christ our Redeemer; concluding in his perfect form of words.

Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name: thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

An Evening Prayer, to be publicly read in Schools.

ACCEPT, we beseech thee, O Lord! our evening sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving, for all thy goodness and loving-kindness to us, particularly for the blessings of this day; for thy gracious protection and preservation; for the opportunities we have enjoyed for the instruction and improvement of our minds; for all the comforts of this life; and the hope of life everlasting, as declared unto us by Jesus Christ our Redeemer.

Forgive, most merciful Father, we humbly pray thee, all the errors and transgressions which thou hast beheld in us the day past; and help us to express our unfeigned sorrow for what has been amiss, by our care to amend it.

What we know not, do thou teach us; instruct us in all the particulars of our duty, both towards thee and towards men; and give us grace always to do those things which are good and well-pleasing in thy sight.

Whatsoever good instructions have been here given this day, grant that they may be carefully remembered, and duly followed. And whatsoever good desires thou hast put into any of our hearts, grant that, by the assistance of thy grace, they may be brought to good effect: that thy name may have the honour; and we, with those who are assistant to us in this our work of instruction, may have comfort at the day of account.

Lighten our darkness, we beseech thee, O Lord! and by thy great mercy defend us from all perils and dangers of this night. Continue to us the blessings we enjoy; and help us to testify our thankfulness for them, by a due use and improvement of them.

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign Lord King George, our gracious Queen Caroline, and all the Royal Family.

Bless all those in authority in church and state; together with all our friends and benefactors, particularly the conductors of this school, for whom we are bound in an especial manner to pray. Bless this and all other seminaries for religious and truly Christian education; and direct and prosper all pious endeavours for making mankind good and holy.

These praises and prayers we humbly offer up to thy divine Majesty, in the name, and as the disciple of thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord; in whose words we sum up all our desires. *Our Father, &c.*

A Morning Prayer to be used by a Child at Home.

GLORY to thee, O Lord! who hast preserved me from the perils of the night past, who hast refreshed me with sleep, and raised me up again to praise thy holy name.

Incline my heart to all that is good: that I may be modest and humble, true and just, temperate and diligent, respectful and obedient to my superiors; that I may fear and love thee above all things; that I may love my neighbour as myself, and do to every one as I would they should do unto me.

Bless me, I pray thee, in my learning; and help me daily to increase in knowledge, and wisdom, and all virtue.

I humbly beg thy blessing upon all our spiritual pastors and masters, all my relations and friends, [*particularly my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and every one in this house*]. Grant them whatsoever may be good for them in this life, and guide them to life everlasting.

I humbly commit myself to thee, O Lord! in the name of Jesus Christ my Saviour, and in the words which he himself hath taught me: *Our Father, &c.*

An Evening Prayer to be used by a Child at Home.

GLORY be to thee, O Lord! who hast preserved me the day past, who hast defended me from all the evils to which I am constantly exposed in this uncertain life, who hast continued my health, who hast bestowed upon me all things necessary for life and godliness.

I humbly beseech thee, O heavenly Father, to pardon whatsoever thou hast seen amiss in me this day, in my thoughts, words, or actions. Bless to me, I pray thee, whatsoever good instructions have been given me this day; help me carefully to remember them, and duly to improve them: that I may be ever growing in knowledge, and wisdom, and goodness.

I humbly beg thy blessing also upon all our spiritual pastors, and masters, all my relations and friends, [*particularly my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and every one in this house*]. Let it please thee to guide us all in this life present, and to conduct us to thy heavenly kingdom.

I humbly commit my soul and body to thy care this night; begging thy gracious protection and blessing, through Jesus Christ our only Lord and Saviour; in whose words I conclude my prayer. *Our Father, &c.*

A short Prayer on first going into the Seat at Church.

LORD! I am now in thy house: assist, I pray thee, and accept of my services. Let thy Holy Spirit help mine infirmities; disposing my heart to seriousness, attention, and devotion: to the honour of thy holy name, and the benefit of my soul, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. *Amen.*

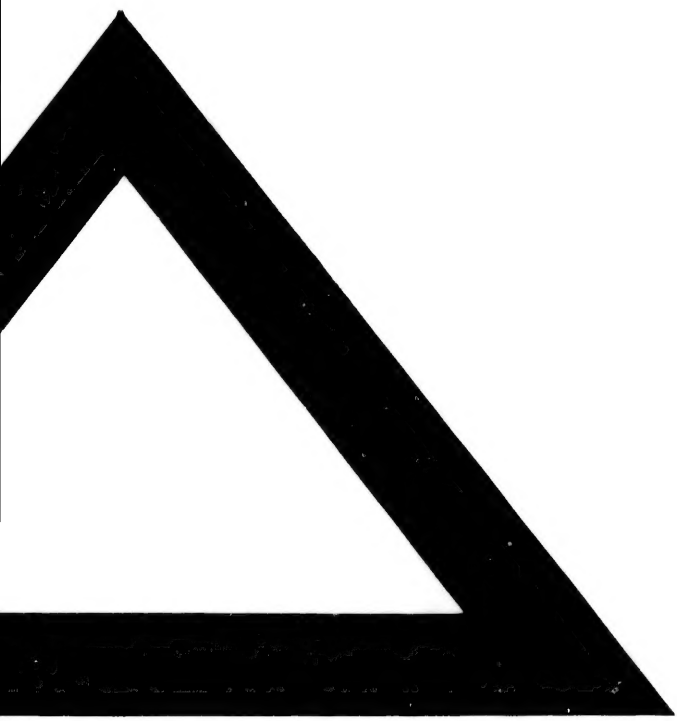
Before leaving the Seat.

BLESSED be thy name, O Lord! for this opportunity of attending thee in thy house and service. Make me, I pray thee, a doer of thy word, not a hearer only. Accept both us and our services, through our only Mediator, Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace before Meals.

SANCTIFY, O Lord! we beseech thee, these thy productions to our use, and us to thy service, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace after Meals.

BLESSED and praised be thy holy name, O Lord, for this and all thy other blessings bestowed upon us, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

THE END.